

NTC & Fort Irwin Counseling Guide



Counseling Guide

Many leaders will receive this guide and ask why it is necessary. They will say, "I don't need a guide to know my Soldiers. I do that already." What I'm seeing across the installation is that our current standard for "knowing our Soldiers" is too low. This fact has become evident in the wake of several serious incidents, where "post-blast investigation" revealed facts about the Soldier that several echelons of leaders should have known.

For instance, it is unacceptable for a leader not to know that a Soldier has separated from his wife and for months has continued to live off post. It is also unacceptable for a leader not to know if a Soldier pays child support or has designated someone other than his spouse to receive death benefits/SGLI. Conversely, I expect our leaders to know their Soldiers' personal goals and map out a plan to meet them. As much as we think we are practicing engaged leadership, and although we can never mitigate risk to zero...we can always improve.

Using this guide, I expect leaders at echelon to achieve the following guidance:

- · Leaders will **prioritize engaged leadership** through daily interactions and formal counseling, and do so at the expense of METL training, when necessary.
- Leaders will actively gather critical information from personnel documents and associated agencies to "connect the dots" of their Soldiers' lives. This effort is decisive in identifying risk and setting conditions for that Soldier's success.
- Leaders will go beyond the superficial discussion that too often characterizes "counseling."
 They will ask hard, often uncomfortable questions seeking information and answers that will improve—and possibly save—the lives of their subordinates.
- · Leaders will use the Army's Composite Risk Management Worksheet (DA Form 7566) as the primary tool to document identified risk, develop risk mitigation measures, and develop an implementation plan. Every Soldier will have an individual CRM Worksheet.
- · First Sergeants will be personally responsible for Soldier transitions within the formation, for both company-to-company, and intra-Brigade/intra-post moves. Managing these transitions, especially with medium and high risk Soldiers is critical to mitigating risk.
- Finally, leaders will complement the effort to reduce risk with a corresponding campaign to inspire Soldiers to live the Army Values. Leaders will seek, identify, and emphasize strengths, help Soldiers achieve personal and professional goals, and continue to display an example worthy of emulation. They accomplish this feat through effective counseling, and as such leaders, primarily NCOs, will institute a counseling training program to ensure all leaders understand how to properly counsel subordinates. Proper counseling is the linchpin to everything within this document.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS NTC AND FORT IRWIN BUILDING 988, INNER LOOP ROAD FORT IRWIN, CA 92310



AFZJ-CG

1 May 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR All Military Leaders at Fort Irwin

SUBJECT: NTC & Fort Irwin Counseling Guide

1. REFERENCES

- a. Army Doctrine Reference Publication 6-22, Army Leadership, September 2012
- b. Field Manual 6-22, Leader Development, June 2015
- 2. APPLICABILITY. This guide applies to all NTC & Fort Irwin Leaders and Soldiers.
- 3. STATEMENT OF MILITARY PURPOSE AND NECESSITY. Soldiers are the heart and soul of any US Army unit. NTC & Fort Irwin are no different. America provides our Army its sons and daughters whom we are responsible for equipping, training, and deploying to fight and win the nation's wars. My intent is for Platoon level leadership be able to identify and correlate / fuse (connect the dots) risk data points and classify high, medium, and low risk Soldiers. Once identified the Platoon leadership executes an enduring risk-mitigation program which educates and empowers leaders to take care of their Soldiers and ultimately protect the force. My goal is to lower the medium / high risk Soldiers and to continue to provide a prosperous low risk population to succeed. This is really about knowing your Soldiers so you can take care of them.

4. POLICY:

- a. New Soldiers, regardless of rank, will be counseled in accordance IAW this guide within thirty days of signing into the unit or being transferred from one organization to another within the Brigade. All units will dedicate time on their training calendar every month for counseling and packet updates. Monthly, first line supervisors will counsel Soldiers (using the SLRRT as a tool to guide conversation), complete a new DA 4856, update the Composite Risk Management worksheets, and review other portions of the comprehensive counseling packet. Quarterly, supervisors ensure all aspects of the comprehensive counseling packet are up to date. Based on the skill level of leadership, time spent with subordinates, and the risk level of the identified Soldier, subordinate leaders may accept risk in areas not specified above. However, the NTC/Fort Irwin standard is that within 24 hours of an incident, a 100% complete comprehensive counseling packet is presented to the chain of command for review, with no documents more than 90 days old.
- b. Soldiers moving inside of a MSC or across the installation to various formations will be personally handed off from 1SG to 1SG with his/her comprehensive counseling packet with them to the gaining unit. The gaining unit will assign him to a first line leader (NCO) who will conduct an assessment and counsel the Soldier as they enter into the unit. The intent is the comprehensive counseling packet moves with the Soldier just like his/her APFT scorecard, weapons qualification scorecard, and driver's license.
- c. The counseling guide is a critical tool which provides the leaders at the squad, platoon, and company/troop level the means to identify and fuse multiple indicators and then assess potential challenges and opportunities in the personal and professional lives of their Soldiers. It requires leaders to ACT and be proactive in helping set goals for achievement and to identify risk to be mitigated. Doing these things through active and aggressive leadership will greatly enhance the readiness of our formation and build resiliency in our Soldiers and Families.

<<Original Signed>> Joseph M. Martin Major General, USA Commanding



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS, NTC AND FORT IRWIN BUILDING 988, INNER LOOP ROAD FORT IRWIN, CA 92310



AFZJ-CG

1 May 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR All leaders, NTC & Fort Irwin, CA

SUBJECT: Soldier Transition Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

- 1. The purpose of this memorandum is to establish an SOP which creates the framework for the execution of Soldier transitions between Detachments, Companies/Troops, or intra-Brigade and intra-post moves.
- 2. Similar to transitions between different phases of an operation, Soldier transitions between units requires careful coordination. Valuable understanding and insight into a Soldier's performance and character may be lost if not properly shared between losing and gaining units. If a proper transition does not take place, a leader's ability to mitigate risks that affect the health and discipline of the force will be hindered. If we don't get this right, units will continue to expend organizational energy reacting to serious incidents related to health and discipline rather than preventing incidents which known factors may have helped to predict. Leaders must ensure this understanding is passed on to the new unit when a Soldier transition occurs.
- 3. To facilitate the transition and understanding of the Soldier's personal situation, first line leaders (CPL and above) will utilize the Soldier Counseling Guide to help identify and mitigate risks that a Soldier may have and which could negatively impact the health and discipline of the force. The counseling packet will be created when a Soldier arrives to the unit and will be reviewed as a part of monthly counseling.
- 4. First line supervisors will brief their respective supervisors on key issues identified in the CG prior to any transition or unit to unit move of a Soldier. This will ensure that supervisors are aware of events going on in their Soldiers' lives. This also provides the new chain of command the opportunity to gain important insight and guidance from the Soldier's previous chain of command.
- 5. In order to ensure proper transition of Soldiers between units, squad leaders will conduct the following actions, verified by PSG:

A comprehensive counseling packet file must be completed by the losing unit and transferred to the gaining unit.

Mandatory training (as required by AR 350-1) will be documented in the Digital Training Management System (DTMS) to ensure training records are transferred to the gaining unit.

The losing unit's First Sergeant will personally accompany the transitioning Soldier and deliver the comprehensive counseling packet to the gaining unit's First Sergeant to ensure a proper hand off between units is accomplished. Personal face to face hand off of the Soldier and his/her counseling packet is the critical component of the transfer and cannot be delegated below the 1SG level. This is 1SG to 1SG transfer is non-negotiable.

<<Original Signed>> Joseph M. Martin Major General, USA Commanding



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS, NTC AND FORT IRWIN BUILDING 988, INNER LOOP ROAD FORT IRWIN, CA 92310



AFZJ-CSM 1 May 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Standards for counseling packets

- 1. All leaders will maintain a counseling folder for each of their Soldiers IAW this SOP.
- 2. Counseling folders are to be secured in a secure location when not being utilized.
- 3. All counseling folders will be assembled and maintained in the following manner:
 - a. A multi-tab folder will be utilized for this purpose.
- b. Tab1 will consist of the Soldiers Privacy Act Statement, Counseling Folder Standards, the Soldiers Personal Data Sheet, Sponsorship Worksheet, ERB, LES, DD-93, SGLV, Profiles if applicable, Family Care Plan if applicable, EFMP if applicable and a Strip Map from the unit CP to the Soldiers barracks room or quarters. The barracks strip map will include building number, floor, and room number. The quarter's strip map will include address.
- c. Tab 2 will consist of a Personal Goal Sheet, the MOS Professional Development Model (ACT), Criteria for Promotion, Promotion Point Worksheet (DA Form 3355), Record Fire Score Card, APFT Scorecard, and if applicable the Body Fat Worksheet (DA Form 5500).
- d. Tab 3 will consist of the Soldier's Developmental Counseling to include Performance, Professional Growth, and Event Counseling. For NCOs, Tab 3 will also consist of the NCOER Support Form (DA Form 2166-9-1A), NCOs previous NCOER, and the NCOs Rating Scheme. For officers, Tab 3 will include the OER Support Form (DA Form 67-10-1A). *Note: NCOs and officers will not be required to provide previous NCOERs/OERs from previous unit or from a different rater in the same unit. However, they may do so voluntarily.
- e. Tab 4 will consist of the Adverse Counseling Roster. If applicable it will also consist of Soldier's Adverse counseling (DA Form 4856-E), Blotter Extract, SIRs, Article 15, Bar to Reenlistment, and Flag Report.
- f. Tab 5 will consist of Training Certificates, Hand Receipts, CIF Records, Personal Clothing Request (DA Form 3078), and Personal Property Record (DA Form 4986). NCOs in the grade of E-5/SGT and above will have a current signed copy of the OCIE Clothing and Accountability Statement.
- 4.The counseling folder will be reviewed periodically. Squad/Section Leaders will review their teams' folders monthly. Squad/Section Leaders will have their counseling folders reviewed by their Platoon Sergeant quarterly and the results issued in a special counseling. Counseling files are subject to Commanders and 1SGs/CSMs at any time.
- 5.Leaders will be held strictly accountable for these folders. Success or failure in the upkeep of these folders will be annotated on the appropriate periodic counseling and/or NCOER.

<<Original Signed>> Edison M. Rebuck CSM, USA Command Sergeant Major

Situational Vignette

It's Friday and PFC Jones arrives to the Company and is assigned to your squad. PFC Jones is a 22-year-old male and is a recent graduate of the 11B OSUT training at Fort Benning, GA. Fort Irwin is his first assignment and at first glance he appears to be squared away. PFC Jones' professional bearing is outstanding, his haircut is a high and tight, and his uniform looks immaculate. You quickly scan through his in-processing packet and pull out his OSUT APFT card, noticing his score of 300. PFC Jones' first impressions are sealed, but things are not always what they seem. PFC Jones is married and informs you his wife didn't accompany him to Fort Irwin. PFC Jones tells you he is residing in quarters on Fort Irwin. You ask him if he needs anything prior to the weekend and he responds no. As you watch him walk to his vehicle, you notice he is getting into a 2016 GMC Yukon with a young lady sitting in the passenger seat and driving off.

Here is what you wish you knew about him. PFC Jones is married, but it's not a "real" marriage. Rather, it is an arranged marriage to get the BAH, which he is splitting with a person he knows back home. PFC Jones is staying with a SPC Johnson who only requires him to pay the "water bill" in lieu of rent. SPC Johnson is in another brigade and is being chaptered out of the Army for patterns of misconduct due to multiple positive drug tests. Further, PFC Jones has a motorcycle and keeps it at a storage facility for safe keeping. PFC Jones's experience in motorcycle riding dates back years so he doesn't feel it's necessary to do any additional training. The young lady you see in his Yukon is his real girlfriend whom he just met at Shockwave. PFC Jones' DD93 instructs his sister is to be notified of his death and receive his remains but, PFC Jones' father is the beneficiary of his SGLI. He doesn't like to reveal information about himself to anyone...he doesn't feel that it is anyone's business but his own. To PFC Jones, this is a job and only a job, not a profession.

Why don't we know these facts about PFC Jones?

Would it help us take care of him, and be best for the unit, if we knew PFC Jones better?

Who should ask him these deeper questions?

What tools should PFC Jones' leaders use to get to know him?

... What must we do?

The "Why"

In April 2016, The Fort Irwin and NTC Commanding General identified that our current standard for "knowing our Soldiers" is too low. This fact has become evident in the wake of several serious incidents, where "post-blast investigation" revealed facts about the Soldier that several echelons of leaders should have known. This effort supports the Chief of Staff of the Army's number one priority, READINESS.

Lead 6's Priorities The National Training Center 1) Building training readiness level (TRL) 1 for each Rotational Training Unit and validate home station training. 2) Sustaining and improving a high fidelity training environment conducive to RTU leader development. 3) Increase the readiness of the Soldiers assigned to Fort Irwin (focus on the fundamentals). 4) Improve leader development of all cohorts assigned to Fort Irwin. 5) Transformation to NTC 2025. 6) Continue to improve the work environment and quality of life for the Fort Irwin Community. 7) Improve outreach effort with our Army, our Unified Action Partners and the American people.

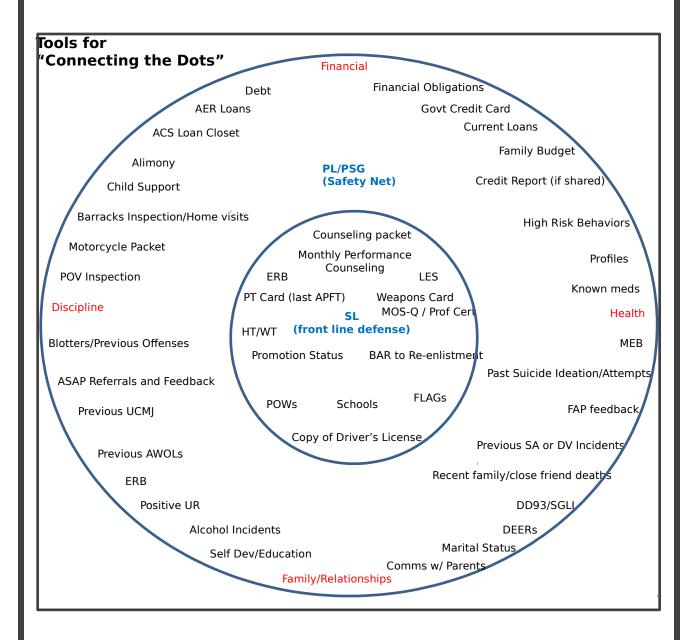
Additionally, the Army is seeing an increasing trend on high risk behavior and incidents.

In response, to recent incidents within our own formation and in adjacent units, we must assess the junior leader engagement and risk mitigation procedures currently in place. The resulting mission analysis revealed a fundamental problem .

Problem Statement:

We currently lack the ability to identify and correlate risk indicators, and then take action to mitigate the risk to maintain good order and discipline and protect the force.

It became clear that leaders at many levels were not engaging Soldiers to the level that would adequately identify risk. We were also not leveraging the multitude of available data to build a holistic picture of the Soldier. In short, we were not "connecting the dots." For example, upon inspection, a commander found discrepancies between DD93 and ERB data that pointed to clear risk indicators in the area of Family/Relationships that the first-line supervisor was not aware of.



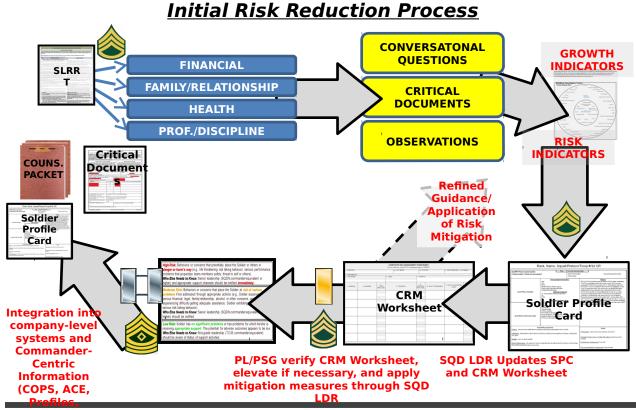
Endstate:

Enable platoon-level leadership to objectively identify, correlate/fuse risk data points and classify high, medium, and low risk Soldiers; and execute an enduring and evolving risk-mitigation program that educates and empowers leaders to take care of their Soldiers and protect the force.

Hold accountable those that do not.

Leaders need a program that would reinforce current regulations and policies, use the US Army Soldier and Leader Risk Reduction Tool (SLRRT) as a foundation, place appropriate emphasis on goal-setting and growth, and then integrate the elements into a comprehensive counseling and risk assessment program. At the heart of the process are the squad leaders, the first line of experienced professionals in the platoon, who engage Soldiers through counseling dialogues, training interactions, and on/off duty mentorship. It is their job to "know the Soldier." While squad leaders have countless methods to do so, the Brigade Staff and Commanders decided to codify three primary avenues into the counseling process: conversational questions based on the SLRRT; critical administrative documents that tell the Soldier's "story"; and observations by leaders and peers.

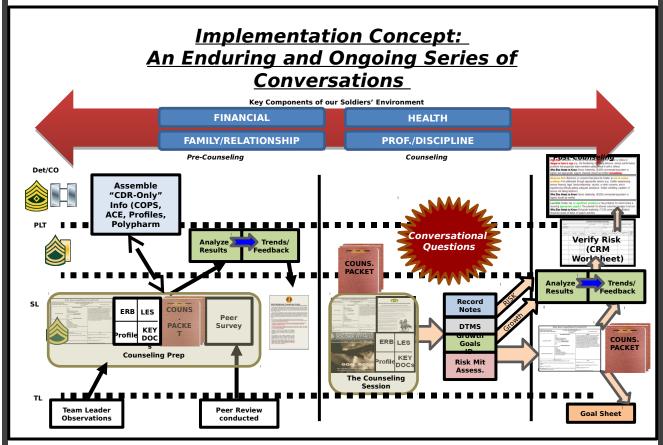
This slide represents the initial concept that guides squad leaders through the process of assembling critical documents, and observing and engaging Soldiers to identify growth and risk indicators, then making a recommendation to the Platoon leadership for verification.



In this slide, the process begins with the Leader-Soldier counseling interaction as the

leader looks for indicators of growth and risk along four key categories: Financial, Family/Relationship, Health, and Professional/Discipline. (Note: the SLRRT questions are arranged along these categories). He then makes risk/growth recommendations to the platoon leadership, who verify those recommendations and assist the squad leaders in executing a mitigation/growth plan with the Soldier. This process is a key component of the BCG, but does not capture the pre-counseling effort the squad leader must perform, essentially a "map reconnaissance" of the Soldier. Chief in that effort is leveraging commander-level resources to identify behavioral and administrative indicators of risk, such as inconsistencies in financial data or a past history of UCMJ offenses. Additionally, integrating the existing risk mitigation tool (the CRM Worksheet) provides a method for the first-line leader to formally capture risk indicators and clearly convey the mitigation plan to the platoon leadership for verification.

After further development, the resulting Implementation Concept for the counseling guide segments the counseling process into three critical phases to capture risk and growth in our Soldiers: Pre-Counseling Actions; the Counseling Session; and Post-Counseling Integration.



In accordance with the HQDA EXORD 110-21, Ready and Resilient Campaign, company programs will address Army substance abuse and Prevention (ASAP)/Drug Testing, Sponsorship, Comprehensive Soldier and Family Fitness (CSF2), Army Career and Alumni Program (ACAP), Integrated Disability Evaluation System (IDES), access to Behavioral Health, Family Advocacy Program (FAP), Army Suicide Prevention Program (ASPP), Commander's Report of Disciplinary or Administrative Action, (DA Form 4833), SHARP, and Army Risk Reduction Program. Company commanders should support and utilize these Army and installation assets. First line leaders should incorporate information from these programs into their counseling, leverage their resources, and measure Soldier health with the metrics

in these programs.

Vision: "Transition from Reactive to

Proactive"

When implementing this guide, a key perspective to adopt is that the first line supervisors are critical; they engage and observe their personnel for indicators of both risk and opportunities for growth. This guide primarily focuses on discovering / mitigating risk, and it is the first line supervisor's job to identify risk indicators and recommend an assessment of that risk up the chain of command. To do so, he incorporates observations from every member of the squad, scours administrative data, assesses on / off-duty activities, and personally engages every Soldier.

The first line supervisor must know his Soldiers to a level that may feel uncomfortable (for both leader and Soldier). He must ask the "question behind the question" and not settle for a superficial response. The following questions represent the level of uncomfortable detail a leader must reach with a Soldier to find the underlying risk indicator:

- •"What recent losses have occurred recently in your family and friends? How do you think it has affected you?"
 - •"What event sparked your last negative counseling?"
 - •"How is your relationship with your spouse?"
 - •"How many credit cards do you have open? What is your budget plan?"
 - "What medications are you currently taking?"

While he will trust that the Soldier is providing honest and forthright answers, the first line supervisor must verify those answers using a host of available tools at multiple echelons. Failing to do so not only puts the Soldier at risk due to inexperience, complacency, or misjudgment...it also creates the potential to degrade the unit's effectiveness and morale in the wake of a discipline failure or serious incident. We owe it to our Soldiers and our teams to engage at the deepest level possible, ask the hard questions, and remain knowledgeable and creative in applying methods to mitigate risks.

This guide is arranged to provide sequential instruction on the counseling process (Pre-Counseling Actions, the Counseling Session, and Post-Counseling Integration) as well as provide a host of resources that all leaders can use to mitigate risk and maximize growth opportunities.

The "What"

The counseling guide integrates several key documents (some preexisting and some new) into an ongoing, dynamic, interactive counseling process. Previous sections provided the background and conceptual framework for the counseling guide. This section will detail the specifics of the components of the counseling guide, including the Comprehensive Counseling Packet, the Soldier Profile Card, CRM worksheet, and critical administrative documents, then give an explanation of how to use each document as part of a complete counseling process.

References:

The foundational references that support the counseling guide include:

- Army Doctrine Reference Publication 6-22, Army Leadership, September 2012
- Field Manual 6-22, Leader Development, June 2015
- FM 6-22, Army Leadership, Appendix B, Counseling, October 2006
- Commanders Handbook for Unit Leader Development, May 2012
- The US Army Soldier and Leader Risk Reduction Tool (USA SLRRT)
- The US Army Soldier and Leader Risk Reduction Guide
- Composite Risk Management DA Form 7566, APR 05

Comprehensive Counseling Packet. The primary tool available remains the trifold counseling packet, with the DA Form 4856 as the most essential document. Leaders at all levels must continue to capture performance and assessment input on the DA Form 4856 and Appendix B of FM 6-22 guides that process. The counseling guide introduces the Comprehensive Counseling Packet as the Brigade standard and describes it in Attachment 1. Leaders may also include the following Soldier Profile Card in the packet.



Soldier Profile Card. The Soldier Baseball Card and Connect the Dots (CTD) chart are useful tools to consolidate the Soldier's key administrative data and provide a history of life events that affect the Soldier's overall resiliency, job performance, financial health, and so on. Leaders maintain this tool as a snapshot of each Soldier, then use it to convey risk assessments to the platoon leadership. Units may adapt it to meet their specific needs (i.e. adjust the data fields or embed a picture of the Soldier's off-post quarters), as well as adjust the milestone timeline slide to fit the Soldier's unique situation. A good practice is to keep a timeline for each year of the Soldier's career, capturing highs and lows to paint a picture for the current and future commands. Leaders, however, are encouraged to utilize discretion regarding how much the timeline captures based on the age, experience, and maturity of the RANK LAST NAME, FIRST NAME / COMPANY / BN

Soldier.

Counseling Guide

US Army Soldier and Leader Risk Reduction Tool (SLRRT). This is the Army's current personnel risk assessment tool. It is the centerpiece for this guide's questioning methodology and the foundation of this Brigade's counseling approach. It provides an "If, Then" framework to assist the leader in both identifying risk and mitigating it through action.

The SLRRT is not a document to simply hand to the Soldier for completion. The leader must subjectively answer the SLRRT questions based on observations, interactions, and counseling, then make a subjective risk assessment based on the SLRRT risk definitions.

SLRRT Definitions

of Risk:

High Risk: Behaviors or concerns that potentially place the Soldier or others in danger or harm's way (e.g., life threatening risk taking behavior, serious performance problems that jeopardize team-members safety, threat to self or others).

Who Else Needs to Know: Senior leadership (SQDN commander/equivalent or higher) and appropriate support channels should be notified immediately.

Moderate Risk: Behaviors or concerns that place the Soldier at risk of serious problems if not addressed through appropriate actions (e.g., Soldier experiencing serious financial, legal, family/relationship, alcohol, or other concerns, and is experiencing difficulty getting adequate assistance; Soldier exhibiting a pattern of serious risk taking behavior).

Who Else Needs to Know: Senior leadership (SQDN commander/equivalent or higher) should be notified.

Low Risk: Soldier has no significant problems or has problems for which he/she is receiving appropriate support. The potential for adverse outcomes appears to be low.

Who Else Needs to Know: Mid-grade leadership (T/C/B commander/equivalent)

INCOMES (1000): Mid-grade leadership (T/C/B commander/equivalent)

The BCQ incomporates 100% of the SURRY questions, but also provides a collection of conversational questions the leader can reference to augment his subjective assessment.

The conversational questions are intended as a reference tool and counselors should not ask the questions verbatim during counseling; the leader can use his judgment on how best to engage the Soldier, keeping in mind that they may arrive at risk indicators only after thorough and lengthy questioning. The ultimate goal of this tool is to facilitate a conversation between the leader and Soldier that identifies risk and growth opportunities, neither of which may be immediately obvious. Answers to the questions do not need to be documented during every counseling, but doing so is suggested for Soldiers that a leader is unfamiliar with.

<u>Composite Risk Management (CRM) Worksheet.</u> CRM worksheet enables the leader to identify Soldier risk factors and forces the leader to document the actual mitigation measures taken at the Squad, Platoon, or Company level. The worksheet also demonstrates how the control measures are implemented, and who is responsible for ensuring it happens and accountable for following up.

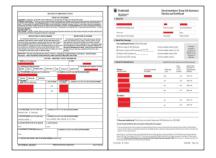
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<u>Digital Training Management System (DTMS).</u> DTMS is a powerful tool that leaders can use to log their Soldiers' training, administrative, and performance data. Doing so can be time intensive but allows leaders to better "see" their formations. Updating DTMS not only complies with the Army's standard but also gives the Soldier credit for the training

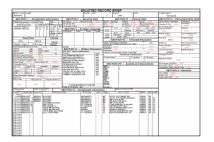
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Critical Administrative Document References

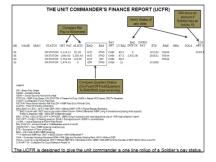
Reference the following attachments to aid in analyzing critical Soldier administrative documents.



DD 93/ SLGV Guide



ERB Guide



UCFR Guide



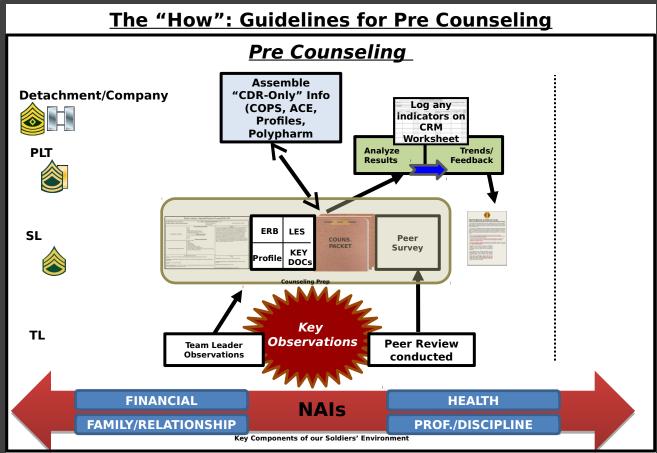
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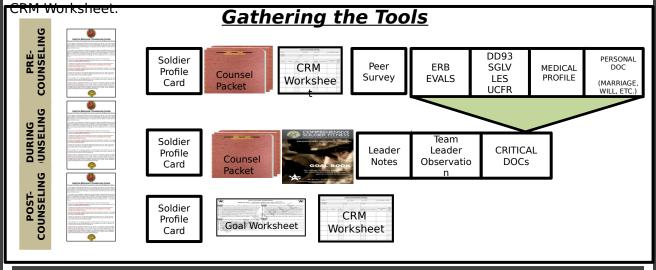
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CRM Worksheet



The Pre-Counseling phase represents a fundamental change to the current counseling standard and <u>can be decisive in identifying risk indicators</u>. During the Pre-Counseling phase, the squad leader accesses available resources/agencies, including commander-only resources, to perform a "map reconnaissance" of the squad's Soldiers. He uses the information to build the Soldier Profile Card and Comprehensive Counseling Packet for each Soldier, taking into account the feedback from team leader observations and the optional Peer Survey the squad can complete (Attachment 3). The leader also assembles critical administrative documents and analyzes/compares information to identify inconsistencies and indicators. If any risk indicators are immediately present, the leader can capture them in the



Below are the recommended Critical Administrative Documents and associated Reference Guides:

Critical Administrative Documents

ERB/ORB
DD 93/SGLI
LES
UCFR
DTMS Training Record
Previous Counseling/Evaluations
Medical Profile
SLRRT

Reference Guides

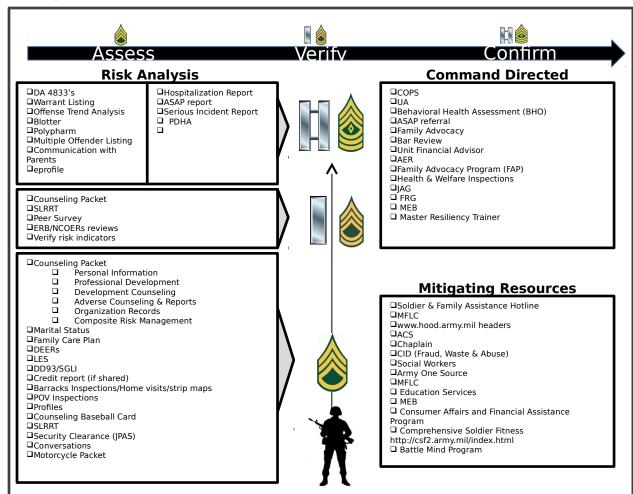
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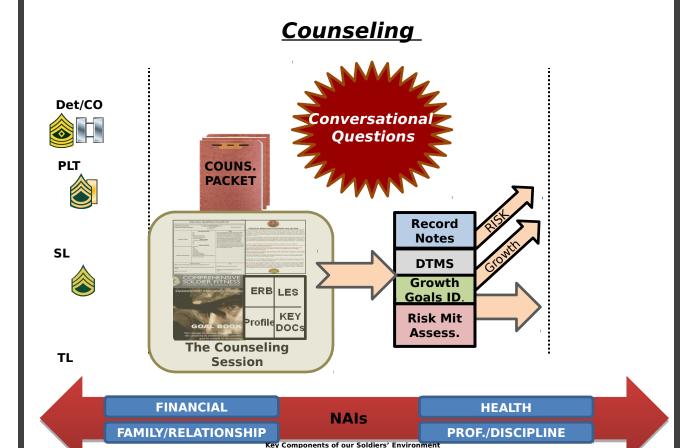
ERB/ORB Reference Guide

DD93/SGLI Reference Guide

LES Reference Guide UCFR Reference Guide 4833 Actions in UCMI Guide

life, but are only accessible to commanders. Examples of these are the ASAP report, the outstanding police warrant report, and the poly-pharmacy report. It is the commander's job to serve as the conduit between this powerful information pool and the subordinate leaders who directly supervise the Soldiers. The following slide captures many of the resources available at multiple echelons:





The "How": Counseling

Prior to the actual counseling session, a leader must prepare in several ways. First, the leader should have the necessary documents physically available for reference. These documents include the Comprehensive Counseling Packet (p19), the Soldier Profile Card, the Comprehensive Soldier Fitness Goal Book, and counseling aids (Counseling Guide, ADRP 6-22, USA SLRRT). The leader must be intimately familiar with these documents, drawing preliminary connections and developing questions.

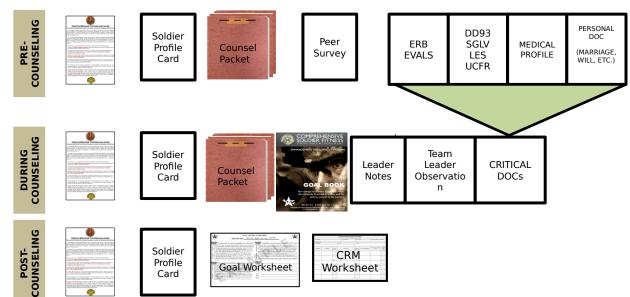
Counseling Packet Security

Packets contain numerous sources of Personal Identifiable Information. Leaders must meet the following storage criteria;

- 1. A GSA-approved security container
- 2. Where lock-bar cabinets are used, the padlock will be secured to the hasp in the locked position, or the padlock will be locked and placed inside the cabinet
- 3. All other storage criteria will be in accordance with AR 380-5 section 7-4,

paragraph 3

Gathering the Tools



Preparation does not stop at physical preparation. The leader determines the time and location of the counseling, and use the unit training calendar to solidify and protect the time period. The time and location reflect the mood the leader tries to create, such as disciplinary counseling conducted before the duty day in an office and goal setting done over lunch. Additionally, a leader should determine a deliberate strategy or road map for how he wants the counseling to progress, such as a direct or indirect approach.

A counseling session should rarely be a one way conversation from the leader to the Soldier, but rather an opportunity for the leader to learn and understand the Soldier through a two-way dialogue. Therefore, the Soldier should do most of the talking and the leader to merely prompt. Regardless of the strategy or techniques used, the qualities of a good leader remain unchanged: display respect for the Soldier, self-awareness, cultural awareness, empathy, and credibility. Every counseling session includes a risk mitigation pillar and a growth pillar. Typically, counseling for a high-risk Soldier includes a larger risk-mitigation pillar and counseling for a low-risk Soldier focuses more on growth. Eye contact, a body posture that reflects the desired mood, and non-verbal recognition cues, together known as active listening, are instrumental in any counseling session. Note taking is critical to capture the discussion for future reference.

Generally, a good counseling session follows this format: open the session with a clear purpose statement; discuss the identified issues; develop a plan of action together, including leader responsibilities and assessment criteria; and close the session by summarizing the key points and ensuring the subordinate understands what was discussed and agrees to the plan of action. Should the leader identify any risk indicators that require immediate attention (e.g. suicidal thoughts), he should deviate from the counseling plan and conduct immediate mitigation using related and available resources (e.g. chaplain, behavioral health, etc.). Likewise, if the Soldiers makes statements that could be criminally/administratively selfincriminating, the leader should halt the session and refer to the commander to issue a rights warning.

The Army Career Tracker on the Soldier's personal Army Training Network "My Training Dashboard" page can assist both Soldier and leader in achieving personal and professional goals. Counseling Guide

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The Comprehensive Counseling Packet

The Comprehensive Counseling Packet is the NTC/Fort Irwin standard for leader books. The packet consists of a counseling packet folder with two inserts. As such, the packet consists of six sections. Each section, numbered from front to back, will consist of the below specified items at a minimum. Subordinate members of the NCO chain of support can add to the comprehensive counseling packet, but they should keep in mind that the intent is a quick reference of the major documents that help explain a Soldier's life and not a book that details

- Soldiers Privacy Act Statement
- CSM Counseling Folder Standards
- Personal Data Sheet
- ERB/ORB
- Enlisted Records Brief
- LES
- DD-93 (Record of Emergency Data)
- SGLV
- Profile*
- Family Care Plan*
- EFMP*
- Strip map to quarters

Section 2: Professional Development

- Personal Goal Sheet
- Professional Development Model by MOS
- Criteria for Promotion
- DA-3355 (Promotion Point Worksheet)
- DA-3595-R (Record Fire Scorecard)
- DA-705 (APFT Scorecard)
- DA-5500 (Body Fat Worksheet)*

Section 3: NCOER/Developmental Counseling

- Performance Counseling
- Professional Growth Counseling
- Event Counseling
- DA-2166-9-1A (NCOER Support Form)*
- Previous NCOER*
- NCO Rating Scheme*

Section 4: Adverse Counseling*

- Adverse Counseling Roster
- DA-4856 (Adverse Counseling)
- Blotter Extract
- Serious Incident Report
- Article 15(s)
- Bar to Reenlistment
- Flag Report

Section 5: Organizational

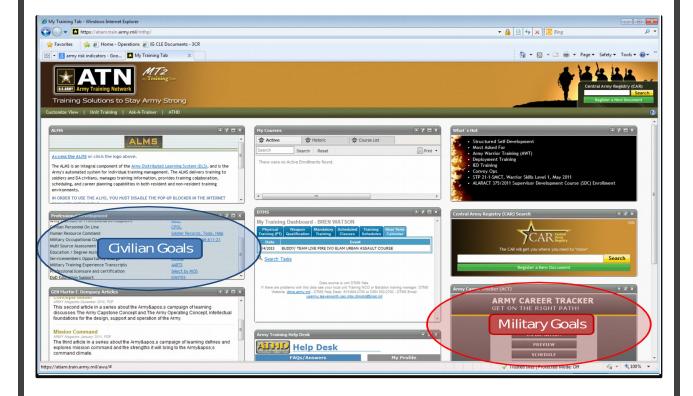
- Training Certificates
- Hand Receipts
- OCIE Statement
- CIF Record
- DA-3078 (Personal Clothing Request)
- DA-4986 (Personal Property Record)

Section 6: Composite Risk Management

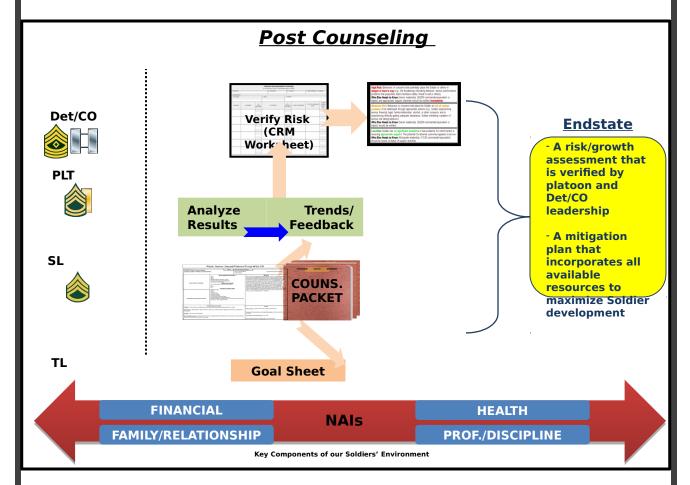
- Risk Assessment Tool
- Residence Visitation Memo
- Motorcycle Statement of Understanding
- •State Motorcycle Endorsement Codes
- •POV Inspection Form
- TRiPS Report

*If necessary

Army Training Network "My Training Dashboard": https://atiam.train.army.mil/mthp/



The "How": Post-Counseling



The counseling session does not end with the conclusion of discussion. The leader consolidates and reviews his notes while they are still fresh in his mind, then updates pertinent documents like the Soldier Profile Card and DTMS. After analyzing the counseling results and comparing it with past performance and other sources of input, the leader completes the CRM Worksheet and decides on a recommendation of risk (Low/Medium/High), based on the SLRRT definitions. The leader may wish to revisit input from the Soldier's peers or team leader and then writes his assessment in the appropriate block in the Soldier Profile Card. Ultimately, the leader must also capture his thoughts in the DA From 4856, which serves as the official record of the counseling.

When he has completed his administrative updates, the leader schedules a dialogue with the platoon leadership to review Comprehensive Counseling Packet. The dialogue includes an overview of the discussion, a recommendation of the Soldier's risk status (using the CRM Worksheet), and the plan of action. The plan of action should incorporate resources from multiple echelons and leverage the command-directed mitigation option for selected individuals (e.g. command-directed ASAP, restriction to the post, etc.).

The squad leader can only make a recommendation of risk.

The platoon leadership is the first level that can formally classify a Soldier's risk and must notify the leadership of any Medium and High Risk Soldiers

Counseling Guide Annexes

The following sections contain attached documents that will aid leaders in conducting counseling and developing risk/growth plans.

Counseling Packet SOP Transition SOP Peer Survey

SLRRT Questions

- Financial
- Health
- Family/Relationships
- Professional/Discipline

Soldier Profile Card Composite Risk Management Worksheet Army Readiness Assessment Program

Additional Risk Mitigation Avenues http://www.army.mil/readyandresilient Installation R&R Centers https://www.resilience.army.mil/

Critical Documents:

DD 93

SGLI

LES

ERB

ORB

UCFR

INTRODUCTION

The counseling guide annexes are designed to help supervisors learn, know, and understand their Soldiers by "connecting the dots." These annexes complement ADP 6-22, Army Leadership, and FM 6-22, Army Leadership, Appendix B, Counseling, as a series of tools to assist in proper counseling. They are not a substitute for Army doctrine. **The only two mandatory documents are the SLRRT and the CRM**. All leaders must reference the SLRRT prior to counseling to generate ideas for how the counseling sequence should flow, and fill out the SLRRT during the counseling session. Leaders do have to complete a CRM for a subordinate after every counseling session. Updates can be made on the hardcopy if only a few minor changes are made and the subordinate is not high risk.

The profile card is encouraged, but not mandatory unless the Soldier is high risk. If the Soldier is high risk, the chain of command will use the Soldier profile card as part of the Brigade Quarterly Risk Reduction Brief.

Leaders should not expect to complete every tool within this guide during one counseling session. However, if you have a new Soldier, then you should aim to complete all aspects within the Soldiers first 30 days in the unit.

SLRRT Financial

Does the Soldier have financial or employment concerns, such as inability to cover basic monthly expenses, home foreclosure, difficulty meeting child support payments, or inability to repay loans?

Conversational Questions

- 1. Describe your military pay compensation. This will indicate whether or not the Soldier understands how military pay compensation plan?
- 2. How much to you save each month? Why?
- 3. How much are you paying for rent? Do you think that is too much?
- 4. Walk me through your monthly expenses and budget.

Assessment Suggestions

Assessment	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
<u>Level</u>		
LOW	Created a comprehensive budget and abides by it	
	Has multiple incomes and few dependent	
	Attended a budget class	
MEDIUM	Does not pay off credit cards monthly	
	Has loans over 15% interest	
HIGH	Lives beyond his means	

Remarks:

Note any additional identified risk activities and mitigation factors below, and explain overall assessment of the Soldier on this SLRRT.

Has the Soldier experienced an accident, injury, illness, or medical condition that resulted in current fitness for duty limitations?

Conversational Questions

- 1. Describe in your own words what you think the physical requirements are for the military job you have. What does the medical recovery plan look like? What does the Soldier's personal plan look like?
- 2. Have/will you had surgery in the past/next year? For what?
- 3. On a scale of one to ten, how would you rank your health? Why?

Assessment Suggestions

Assessment Level	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
LOW	Performs all physical duties without trouble No planned surgeries	
MEDIUM	Can perform most MOS core tasks Minor surgeries planned in the future	
нібн	On a long term profile for an illness or surgery recovery Cannot accomplish an MOS core task	

Is the Soldier experiencing any difficulties getting the assistance he needs either on- or offpost?

Conversational Questions

- 1. What services do you feel the Army, Fort Irwin, and Brigade adequately provide to assist with health concerns of you and your family? How could we do it better? Why?
- 2. Where do you and your family receive health services? On or off post? Location? Describe the services given and your satisfaction in services received?
- 3. What appointments have you had the most trouble with? Why?
- 4. How are you treated by others because of your health appointments?
- •The majority of off-post providers are psychiatry or pain management related; therefore a counselor should consider if the Soldier is on polypharmacy (four or more daily medications, must have a profile stating such, and is on the RSURG's memo to commanders) and if the Soldier had a recent admission for psychiatry, surgery, trauma, or another medical emergency (verifiable with the RSURG)

Assessment Suggestions

Assessment	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
<u>Level</u>		
LOW	No serious complaints about medical/health related services	
	No recurrent health concerns	
MEDIUM	Has reoccurring problems with medical/health related services	
	Large family and/or young children	
ніен	EFMP Shuned by others because of	

Remarks:

Note any additional identified risk activities and mitigation factors below, and explain overall assessment of the Soldier on this SLRRT.

Does the Soldier have a current medical profile (temporary or permanent)?

Conversational Questions

- 1. How do you feel about having a profile?
- 2. What is your profile for and what does it restrict you from? (compare with actual profile)
- 3. How does your chain of command prevent a stigma being attached to those on profile?

Assessment Suggestions

Assessment Level	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
<u>Level</u>	Few tasks affected by profile	
LOW	Mood not affected by profile	
MEDIUM	Profile is used as an excuse to get out of key training Profile prohibits PT with unit	
нібн	Core MOS tasks prohibited by profile Profile prohibits participation in enjoyable recreation for a prolonged period	

Does the Soldier have any concerns about medical care, medications, or supplements he is taking?

Conversational Questions

- 1. What is your opinion about the doctor's diagnosis of your current condition?
- 2. How does your current medications and/or supplements affect your work performance and/or your relationships (both personal and professional)?
- 3. Is the care you are receiving/have received beneficial? What do you want to change about it?
- 4. Describe the medications you are currently taking?
- 5. Illustrate any problems you or your family have experienced getting follow-up appointments or prescription medication refills?

*The term "polypharmacy" is used to describe use of four or more medications at one time. If a Soldier is described as polypharmacy, the Soldier must have a polypharmacy profile and be on the RSURG's polypharmacy list. The list and profile are verifiable with the RSURG.

<u>Assessment</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
<u>Level</u>		
	Well informed about the limitations his	
LOW	medications place on him	
	Work performance not affected	
	Dislikes his medication or ordered to take	
MEDIUM	medication	
	Problems with refills	
	Irregularly takes medication	
HIGH	Mood, performance, and/or relationships	
	negatively affected	

Is the Soldier currently experiencing problems related to sleep (e.g. trouble falling asleep, trouble staying sleep, performance problems related to sleep, using alcohol or other substances to fall asleep)?

Conversational Questions

- 1. How much do you sleep on average per night? (7-9 is optimal) Is that more or less than normal? Is that amount enough?
- 2. How often do you have trouble getting your standard amount of sleep? What do you think are the reasons?
- 3. What have you done to try to get more sleep? Is it working?

Assessment Suggestions

Assessment	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
<u>Level</u>		_
LOW	No trouble falling asleep Regularly gets seven or more hours of sleep	
MEDIUM	Regularly uses prescription drugs to fall asleep Has had spells of sleeplessness	
HIGH	Less than five hours of sleep per night Performance significantly impacted by lack of sleep	

SLRRT Health/Spiritual

Does the Soldier tend to withdraw or socially isolate himself from others?

Conversational Questions

- 1. Describe your fire team / squad you are assigned to. Illustrate how you view yourself inside of that team?
- 2. Who do you hang out with in your unit?
- 3. What are your hobbies? Does anyone else in the unit do them?
- 4. Are you an introvert or an extrovert? When would you spend time with a group vs spending time by yourself?
- 5. How often do you pray or attend church? If so, what church do you attend?
- 6. Can you describe how (if) you seek spiritual or faith support?

Assessment Suggestions

<u>Assessment</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
<u>Level</u>		
LOW	Regularly socializes with squadmates outside of work Participates in weekend activities	
MEDIUM	Rarely leaves his room Dislikes several squadmates	
HIGH	Few, if any, friends in the area Participates in extreme sports No known source of external support or strength	

Has the Soldier exhibited excessive anger or aggression in the past three months?

Conversational Ouestions

- 1. After a stressful day, how do you typically relax?
- 2. Describe your behavior around your family and friends when you are frustrated. Illustrate any coping mechanisms you use when dealing with the frustration?
- 3. Describe how you deal with your anger?
- 4. Expound how you think your anger affects your work performance or relationships (professional and personal)?

Assessment Suggestions

<u>Assessment</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
<u>Level</u>		
	Conscious of his anger and controls it	
LOW	appropriately	
	Familiar with anger reduction techniques	
	Acknowledges anger affects his	
MEDIUM	mood/work	
	Uses physical coping mechanisms (i.e.	
	punching bag)	
	Anger leads to regrettable decisions	
HIGH	Does not deal with anger; lets anger	
	build up	

Has the Soldier experienced any condition that may be considered cruel, abusive, oppressive, or harmful, to include hazing or assault?

Conversational Questions

- 1. Take a few minutes to characterize and describe your fire team / squad. Illustrate your professional relationships with each?
- 2. How would you describe your relationship with your parents/family?
- 3. Describe your fire team / squad's interpretation of the Army's values?
- 4. Who is your roommate? How would you describe him? Illustrate any points of contention you may have with your roommate?

Assessment Suggestions

Assessment Level	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
LOW	Well accepted by squadmates Morally opposed to hazing	
MEDIUM	Some confrontations with squadmates Experienced hazing personally	
нібн	Routinely harassed by squadmates Poor relationship with parents	

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Has the Soldier deployed to a location where there was hostile fire or they received hazardous duty pay?

Does the Soldier have any current deployment related concerns?

Conversational Questions

- 1. How has your reintegration with friends and family been?
- 2. What has been your toughest struggle since you came back?
- 3. Expand on any instances you may have experienced the following: fear, anxiety, lack of focus, sadness, changes in your sleep schedule, crying spells, or nightmares?
- 4. What are your thoughts on deploying? Do you want to deploy? Why?

Assessment Level

LOW

At peace with the deployment
Has an active support network

Experienced direct combat
Diagnosed with PTSD

Wounded in combat
Lost someone close

assessment of the Soldier on this SLRRT.

Has the Soldier experienced difficulty coping with a loss (e.g. death of a close friend, family member, team member, social group)?

Conversational Questions

- 1. What recent losses have occurred recently in your family and friends? How do you think it has affected you?
- 2. What steps have you taken to help cope with your loss? Are they working?
- 3. How has your family taken the loss?

Assessment Suggestions

<u>Assessment</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
LOW	Experienced death before Frequently talks to friends and family about his loss	
MEDIUM	Dependent not coping with loss well Regrets associated with the loss	
нібн	Lost someone close First loss of someone close	

SLRRT Family/Relationships

Is the Soldier experiencing serious marital/relationship issues or immediate family concerns, such as serious illness in a family member?

Conversational Questions

- 1. Characterize your personal relationships at home in regards to boyfriend/girlfriend, spouse, parents, and friends?
- 2. When a contention arises in one of your personal relationships, who do you seek out to talk to?
- 3. What do you think you would do if your worst case scenario happened?

Assessment Suggestions

Assessment <u>Level</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
LOW	Capable of keeping work and personal life separate Active support network	
MEDIUM	Breakup with girlfriend Serious argument with spouse/girlfriend	
HIGH	Divorce not friendly Recent unfavorable diagnosis to self or family member	
assessment or the	Soluter on this SERKI.	

SLRRT Family/Relationships

Has the Soldier been involved in any incident of domestic violence or child abuse/neglect? Conversational Questions

- 1. Describe any experience you may have with both domestic violence and child abuse/neglect both in your childhood and your adulthood?
- 2. Illustrate any personal relationship disagreement / argument where the intensity of your anger tempted you to act in a violent manner?

Assessment Suggestions

Assessment Level	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
LOW	Had a happy childhood Had good grades growing up	
MEDIUM	A close friend or family member was abused Grew up in foster homes	
HIGH	Received/committed abuse Left family before	

SLRRT Family/Relationships

Has anyone (e.g. spouse, other family member, friends, fellow Soldier) expressed concern about the Soldier's behavior?

Conversational Questions

- 1. How do you think others describe you?
- 2. Depict any conversations you have had with friends, family members, or fellow Soldiers in regards to your personal and professional behavior?
- 3. Describe how you think your friends, family members, or fellow Soldiers would approach you or your chain of command if they thought you were in trouble / harm?
- 4. What part about you do you want to change?

Assessment Suggestions

<u>Assessment</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
<u>Level</u>		
LOW	Has a realistic opinion of himself Does not want to change anything major about himself without a realistic plan	
MEDIUM	Complains frequently Approached about his behavior before	
HIGH	Spouse/friend alerted the chain of command about his behavior Recently displayed erratic/unusual behavior	

SLRRT Family/Relationships

Has the Soldier expressed any suicidal thoughts or actions, or expressed a desire to harm others?

Conversational Questions

- 1. Describe any instances where you have felt sad, lonely, low self-esteem, guilt, worthlessness, or difficulty in concentrating, remembering details, and making decisions (symptoms of depression). Did this occur in the past 30, 60, 90 days?
- 2. What do you think about when you are depressed?
- 3. Explain any time you were aggressively seeking approval in such a way that it made you the center of attention?

Assessment Suggestions

Assessment	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
<u>Level</u>		
LOW	No signs of depression No change to patterns	
MEDIUM	Sees behavioral health about suicidal thoughts Craves attention, negative or positive	
нібн	Aggressively expresses thoughts of suicide Self inflicted injuries	

Has the Soldier been command referred for any assistance (e.g. legal, financial, spiritual, alcohol, family/relationship, behavioral health, other)?

Conversational Questions

- 1. Are you willing to expand on the last time you talked with a Chaplain, MFLC, and counselor? Would you care to discuss with me what you talked about?
- 2. What type of support have you felt like you needed from a professional?

Assessment Suggestions

Assessment Level	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
	Completed in the past and no	
LOW	signs of remission	
	Major stabilizing life changes	
	between referral and present	
	(happily married, promoted)	
	Currently attending	
MEDIUM	Appealing referral	
	Referred because of negative	
HIGH	behavior	
	Shows no sign of remorse	

Has the Soldier been unsuccessful in meeting military requirements of standards (e.g. duty performance, PT, battle, weight control, weapons qualification, MOS training)?

Conversational Questions

- 1. When was the last good conduct medal you were awarded?
- 2. When is your reenlistment window and what are your intentions/plans?
- 3. What are your commander's current training requirements? Illustrate any challenges you have in meeting those training requirements?
- 4. Where do you feel you could improve as a professional?

Assessment Suggestions

Created a plan to overcome his failure Failed due to temporary condition (medical, family) Previously failed an Army standard Wants to stay in the Army but showing no visible efforts to meet Army standards Currently failing to comply to Army standards FLAGGED and/or barred	
Failed due to temporary condition (medical, family) Previously failed an Army standard Wants to stay in the Army but showing no visible efforts to meet Army standards Currently failing to comply to Army standards	
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showing no visible efforts to meet Army standards Currently failing to comply to Army standards	
Army standards Currently failing to comply to Army standards	
Currently failing to comply to HIGH Army standards	
HIGH Army standards	
HIGH Army standards	
HIGH Army standards	
FLAGGED and/or barred	

Has the Soldier received negative counseling or evaluations since arriving at the current unit or organization?

Conversational Questions

- 1. What event sparked your last negative counseling?
- 2. What was your last positive counseling for?
- 3. Describe both the last meaningful positive and negative counseling you received?

Assessment Suggestions

Assessment		<u>Mitigation</u>
<u>Level</u>		
LOW	First/minor counseling incident, admits wrongdoing, accepts responsibility fully	
	Wants to move forward and recover from the incident and prove himself in the future	
MEDIUM	Not sure the Army was the right choice but not certain of what he wants to do	
	Is not sure a recovery is possible but believes in trying	
HIGH	Multiple/major councelling refuses to accept any responsibility	
	Dislikes the Army, wants out immediately	

Has the Soldier been denied promotion or attendance to schools, or barred from reenlistment for any reason?

Conversational Questions

- 1. What have some of the Army professional schools/training opportunities that you want to attend? What has prevented you from attending/participating?
- 2. Illustrate where you think your professional performance currently resides in regards to your rank?
- 3. How would you compare your opportunities in the current civilian sector to a career in the Army?

<u>Assessment Level</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
	Has effectively identified the problem and	
LOW	is actively addressing it	
	Demonstrated tangible progress towards	
	overcoming bar	
	Identified problem but is not addressing It	
MEDIUM	appropriately	
	Not certain the Army is the correct career	
	choice	
	Has not identified or admitted that there	
HIGH	is a problem to be addressed.	
	Dislikes the Army and is certain of ETS	
erall assessment of	the Soldier on this SLRRI.	

SLRRT Profession	nal/Discipline
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Is the Soldier currently undergoing a UCMJ action?

Conversational Questions

- 1. How are you dealing with the stress of your most recent UCMJ or disciplinary action?
- 2. Are you receiving support? (ie TDS, chaplain, chain of command, family)

Assessment Suggestions

Assessment Level	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
LOW	First/minor UCMJ violation, admits wrong doing, accepts responsibility	
	Cares about the Army and wants to be a good Soldier	
MEDIUM	Not sure the Army was the right choice but not certain of what he wants to do	
	Is not sure a recovery is possible but believes in trying	
HIGH	Multiple/Major UCMJ violation and refuses to accept any responsibility	
	Dislikes the Army; wants out immediately	
_		

overall assessment of the Soldier on this SLRRT.

Has the Soldier received a citation for speeding (ten mph over the limit) or reckless driving in the past six months?

Conversational Questions

- 1. State the last time you were pulled over by law enforcement?
- 2. How much over the speed limit do you normally drive? Why?
- 3. What type of car(s) do you own? Why did you buy it?

Assessment Suggestions

<u> Assessment Level</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
	Owns low/standard performance vehicle	
LOW	Has not received moving violation in past	
	24 months	
	Owns above average performance vehicle	
MEDIUM	Received a moving violation in the past 24	
	months.	
	On-post driving priviledges revoked	
HIGH	previously	
	Recieved multiple moving violations in the	
	past 24 months	

Has the Soldier been cited for engaging in risky behavior while in a vehicle (e.g. texting while driving, not utilizing a hands-free cell phone while driving, riding without a seatbelt)? Has the Soldier been informed that such activities are inherently unsafe, in violation of law and policy, and potentially punishable under UCMJ?

Conversational Ouestions

- 1. When was the last time you were counseled about the effects of reckless driving on yourself and others?
- 2. What is the current cell phone policy on Ft. Hood and in the State of Texas?
- 3. What is the punishment for being caught for violating these laws?

Assessment Level	Activity	<u>Mitigation</u>
LOW	Does not own or drive a car. Shows clear understanding of Ft. Hood cell phone driving policy and adheres to it.	
MEDIUM	Shows moderate understanding of the Ft. Hood cell phone driving policy and adheres to it. Believes policy is too strict and does not agree with it.	
HIGH	Previous violation of cell phone driving Law/Policy. Shows no understanding or willingness to comply with Law/Policy	

Does the Soldier drive a motorcycle? If yes, does the Soldier have the required privately operated motorcycle (POM) training IAW AR 385-10 and post requirements?

Conversational Questions

- 1. How many times have you attended motorcycle training? When and where did you participate?
- 2. What are the minimum standards to operate a motorcycle on post?
- 3. What are the differences between riding your motorcycle the minimal standards on- and off-post?

Assessment Level	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
	Displays clear understanding of motorcycle	
LOW	policies and adheres to them	
	Has been a motorcycle operator longer	
	than 24 months	
	Displays baseline understanding of	
MEDIUM	motorcycle policies and adheres to them	
	Has been a motorcycle operator for six to	
	24 months	
	Has no clear understanding of motorcylcle	
HIGH	policies	
····c··	Has been a motorcycle operator for less	
	than six months	
	CHAIT SIX THOTICIS	
overall assessment of	the Soldier on this SERKI.	

Does the Soldier engage in any other potentially hazardous recreational activities while offduty (e.g. skydiving, riding all-terrain vehicles, rock climbing)?

Conversational Questions

- 1. What are some of your hobbies?
- 2. What are some activities that you would like to get involved in?
- 3. Expound on the legal training requirements in these activities?

Assessment Suggestions

<u>Assessment Level</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
	Does not participate in high risk activities	
LOW	Participates in one high risk activity with	
	previous training and experience	
	Participates in multiple high risk activities	
MEDIUM	with previous training and experience	
	Moderately participates in high risk	
	activities with training and previous	
	experience	
	Participates in a high risk activity(ies) with	
HIGH	no training and limited or no experience	
	Previously hurt in a high risk activity	

AR 190-11 requires all privately owned weapons that are brought onto military installations be properly registered with the Provost Marshall. Is the Soldier in compliance with the provisions of AR 190-11 as they apply to registration of privately owned weapons? If yes, has the Soldier attended an approved firearms safety class/course?

Conversational Questions

- 1. Describe the number and type of personally owned weapons you have. In what state did you received a carry and conceal license?
- 2. How often do you participate in shooting activities off-post (going to a range, completion, friend's property)?
- 3. Explain the current Fort Irwin policy on privately owned weapons?

Assessment Suggestions

<u>Assessment Level</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
	Displays clear understand of Ft. Irwin	
LOW	policy and adheres to it	
	Firearms recreation is purpose (i.e.	
	hunting, skeet, competition)	
	Not completely clear on Ft. Irwin Gun	
MEDIUM	policy, may have accidentally violated it	
	Limited firearms experience but still owns	
	firearm	
	Carries weapon in vehicle or on person off	
HIGH	post for personal defense but has no	
	Concealed Carry Licence	
	No firearms experience prior to military	
overall assessment of t	the Soldier on this SLRRT.	

Has the Soldier ever been involved in alcohol or drug related incidents (in the past three years) and/or tested positive on a urinalysis? Refer to Army Substance Abuse Program at the time of incident and closely monitor Soldier's progress.

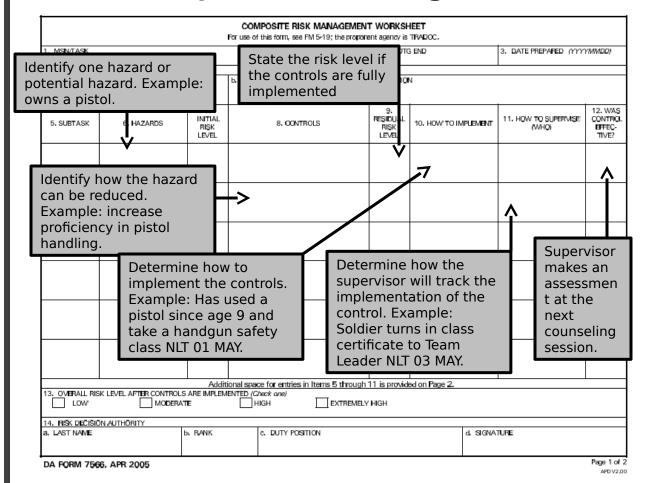
Conversational Questions

- 1. When was the last time you were selected for a drug / alcohol test?
- 2. Describe any time your friends or family members were involved in Substance Abuse?
- 3. Are any of your current friends or family members involved in Substance Abuse?
- 4. Do you think you will ever do it again? Why?

Assessment Suggestions

<u>Assessment Level</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>
	Takes full responsibility for actions/ wants	
LOW	to stay in the Army	
	No/Low contact with Alcohol/Drug	
	situations or individuals	
	Tries to mitigate/reduce personal	
MEDIUM	responsibility for actions	
	Completed Army Substance Abuse	
	Program	
	Takes no responsibility for action blames	
HIGH	the Army or others	
	Maintains routine contact with	
	Drug/Alcohol situations or individuals	

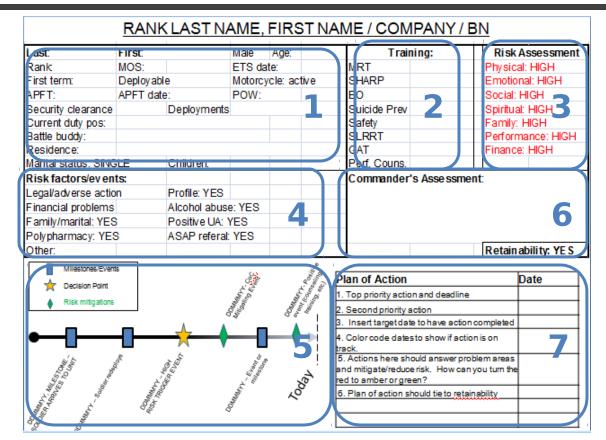
Composite Risk Management



The Art and Science of Mitigating Risk

The CRM is both a science and an art. It is a science since certain risks are hazardous based on fact and trackable actions can be done to mitigate risks. It is an art because some activities have the potential to be riskier than others based on Soldier skill level and experience, both of which are more subjective than objective. Additionally, not all mitigation techniques have a direct correlation, and are thus more effective with some Soldiers than others.

Counseling Guide Annex 2 Page 50



Capturing Moderate and High Risk

As part of the installation system of maintaining command awareness and responsibility of risk reduction, brigade forces will conduct quarterly risk reduction boards. The Soldier Data Sheet, or "baseball card," provides a snapshot of the Soldier's previous, current, and potential future risks and mitigation. Leaders will report all moderate risk Soldiers to battalion level and high risk Soldiers to the brigade commander.

Area 1: Basic demographic data. If you deem Soldier is a risk to self or others, you may research if he/she owns a weapon. Does/should SM have a clearance? What is impact on retainability? Is current duty position appropriate given trigger event and high risk designation?

Area 2: Training Record. Insert most recent dates for each training topic. GAT and SLRRT are pillars for resiliency and should be up-to-date.

Area 3: Commander's assessment of risk in areas that should provide strength. High is bad. Low is good. The risk indicators and color code coincides with SLRRT levels and "connect the dots."

Area 4: Select Yes/No. Connect the dots. Plan of action should have appropriate positive, rehab, mitigating actions that address the YES answers.

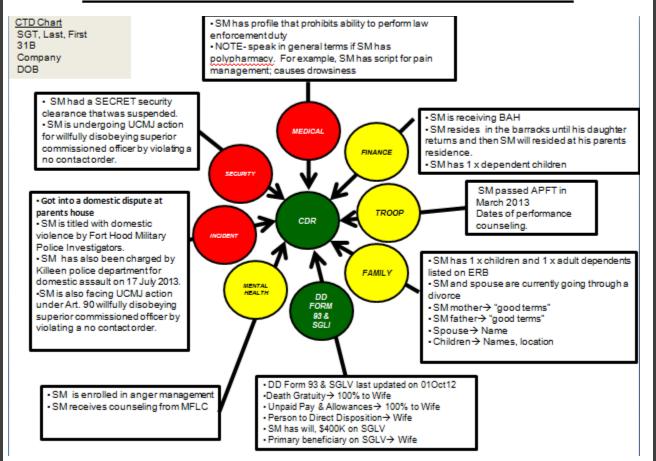
Area 5: Show a timeline of major events up until today. Include positive and adverse events that weigh on the holistic issue.

Area 6: Commander's narrative and assessment of the Soldier. Summarize key events and mitigating actions up to this point. The commander's recommendation to retain or separate the Soldier is key. Plan of action should flow with the

recommendation.

CACABA a linduis is the way ahead? Be specific. Include space of the space of the

Connect the Dots Chart



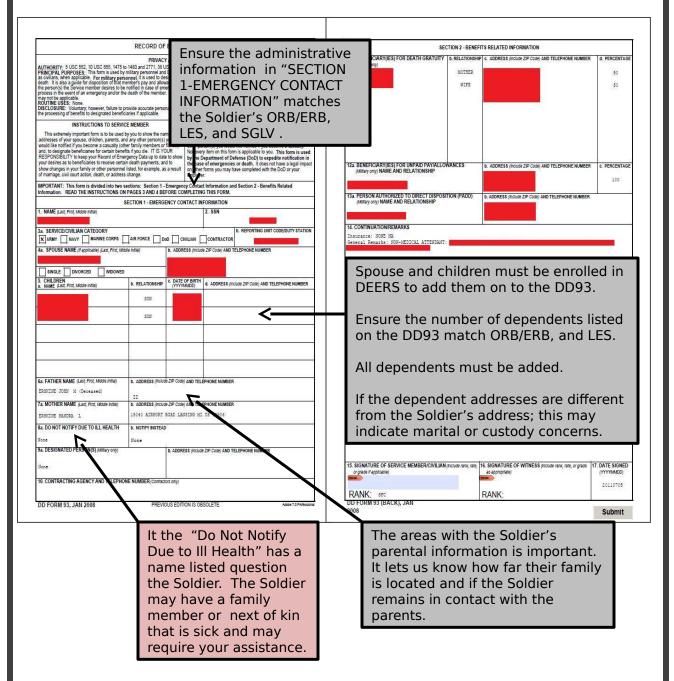
The connect-the-dots (CTD) chart is a supplement to the Soldier Baseball Card. The dots represent SLRRT risk areas and other indicator topics (see BCG Annex). The CTD is a graphical representation of the holistic picture of a Soldier. It consolidates information that various echelons may have about the Soldier. For example, the commander may have more information about the Soldiers finances and emergency data; the first-line leader may have pertinent information about recent life events. Additionally, the CTD allows room for more detailed background information on a high risk Soldier.

Keep in mind, that some of the added value of this chart is not what is in a single dot; it is in the connections, or disjointedness between dots. For example, if everything appears green in the Family realm, but the beneficiaries in the DD93 and SGLV don't match the family members, there may be more to examine within the Soldiers life.

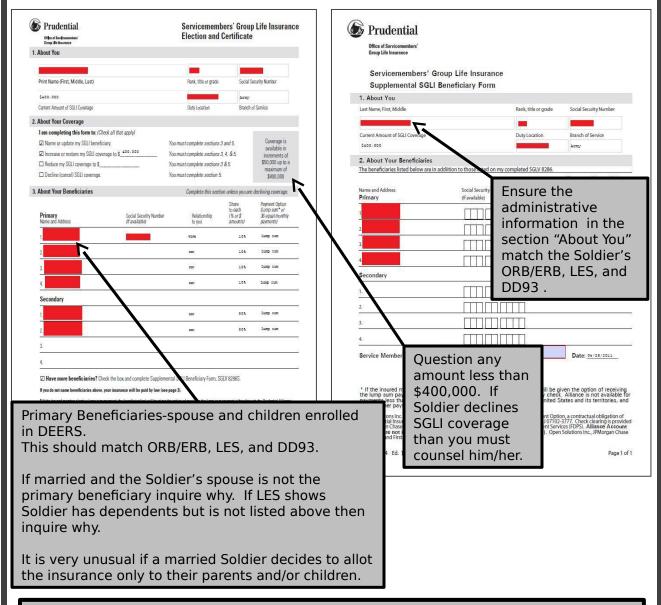
The format shown above is an example framework. Use your best judgment when determining what information to put inside the data boxes. If the Soldier has medical history, speak in general terms in order to safeguard protected information.

Counseditive Guidede QRRB, Commanders will present the baseball card and CTDage 52 chart for every high risk Soldier.

<u>DD Form 93 -</u> <u>Personal Information & Notification</u>



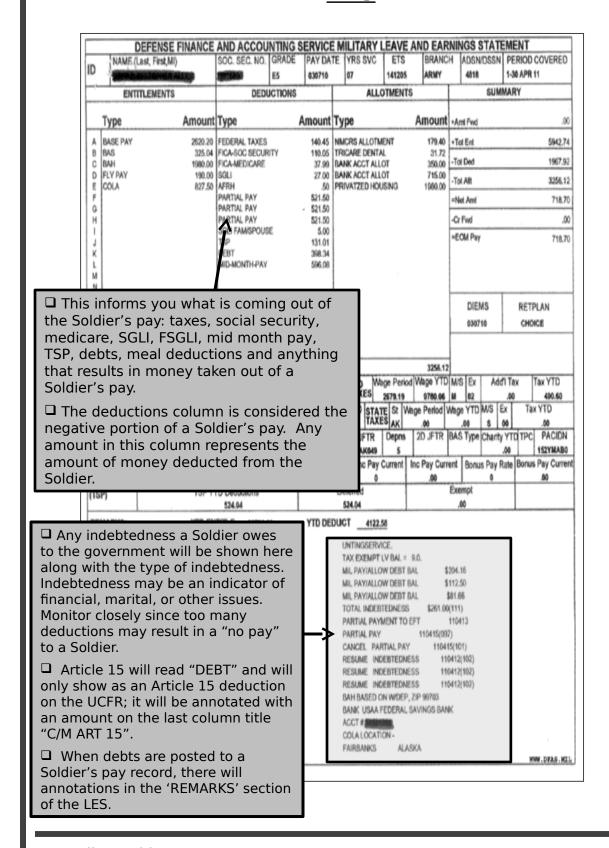
SGLV 8286 SGLI Election and Certificate

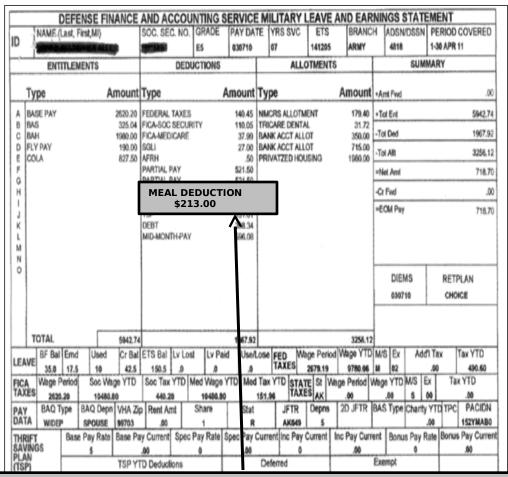


The new SGLV 8286 combines the old SGLV 8286 and SGLV 8285 forms together into one 2-page form. If the "Have more beneficiaries?" box is checked on the SGLV8286 on the left then the Supplemental SGLI Beneficiary Form on the right, SGLV8286S is required.

	DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE MILITARY LEAVE AND EARNINGS STATEMENT									
ID.	NAME (Last, First,MI)		SOC. SEC. NO.	GRADE	PAY DA	TE YRS SVC	ETS	BRANC	ADSN/DS	SN PERIOD COVERED
ID	SHEEL WISTOPHER AL	(B)	100 Sept.	E5	030710	07	141205	ARMY	4818	1-30 APR 11
ENTITLEMENTS			DEDUCTIONS			ALLOTMENTS			SUMMARY	
	Туре	Amount	Туре		Amount	Туре		Amount	*Amt Fwd	.00
Α	BASE PAY		FEDERAL TAXES		140.45	NMCRS ALLOTM		179.40	+Tot Ent	5942.74
B	BAS		FICA-SOC SECUR FICA-MEDICARE	TY	110.05 37.99	TRICARE DENTA BANK ACCT ALL		31.72 350.00	-Tot Ded	1967.92
Ď	FLY PAY	190.00	SGLI		27.00	BANK ACCT ALL	TC	715.00	-Tot Allt	3256.12
F	COLA	827.50	PARTIAL PAY		.50 521.50	PRIVATZED HOU	SING	1980.00	=Net Amt	718.70
G H			PARTIAL PAY PARTIAL PAY		- 521.50 521.50				-Cr Fwd	.00
ï			SGLI FAMISPOUS	Ε	5.00				=EOM Pay	
J K			TSP DEBT		131.01				-EOM Pay	718.70
I,			MID-MONTH DAY		398.34 506.00					

Entitlements increase Soldier's pay.								
☐ Types: (Basic Pay and BAS apply to everyone)								
□ Base Pay: Based on Soldier's rank/time in service □ BAS: Entitlement that covers meals that the government does not provide. Therefore, Soldiers living in the barracks have their BAS deducted from their pay (unless, they have an approve exception to policy 4187).								
☐ Clothing Allowance (enlisted only): Cove the end of the month in which the Soldier e	rs cost of replacing uniforms (paid annually at ntered active duty).							
☐The following entitlements are conditiona not inclusive.	l (certain conditions must be met). This list is							
☐ BAH/BAQ: Based on rank and dependent quarters. Partial BAH/BAQ f in the barracks								
	ation Allowance, Flight Pay, Hostile Fire Pay, orized bonuses (before taxes) will also appear							
IN THIS CONTINUED FOR 3-15 APR AS A CASUAL HOWEVER, AFTER THE BUDGET WAS SIGNED YOU RECEIVED PAYMENT FOR 3-15 APR AS A CASUAL PAY, MAKING YOUR MID-MONTH APRIL 2011 WHOLEREVIEW YOUR LES EVERY MONTH TO ENSURE YOU ARE RECEIVING THE CORRECT PAY AND ENTITLEMENTS. IF NOT, SEE YOUR COMMANDER AND PAYMASTER TODAYWOUNDED, INJURED, OR ILL? SHARE YOUR CONCERNS. CALL WOUNDED SOLDIER AND FAMILY HOTLINE AT 1-800-984-8523DFAS IS NOW ON FACEBOOK AT WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/DEFENSEFINANCEANDACCO	TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS \$261.00(111) PARTIAL PAYMENT TO EFT 110413 PARTIAL PAY 110415(007) CANCEL PARTIAL PAY 110415(101) RESUME INDEBTEDNESS 110412(102) RESUME INDEBTEDNESS 110412(102) RESUME INDEBTEDNESS 110412(102) BAH BASED ON WIDDEP, ZP 99703 BAHK USAA FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK ACCT # MEMBERSHIPS COLA LOCATION - FAIRBANKS ALASKA							
DFAS Form 702, Jan 02								





□Soldiers who reside in the barracks and are required to utilize the dining facility for all meals.

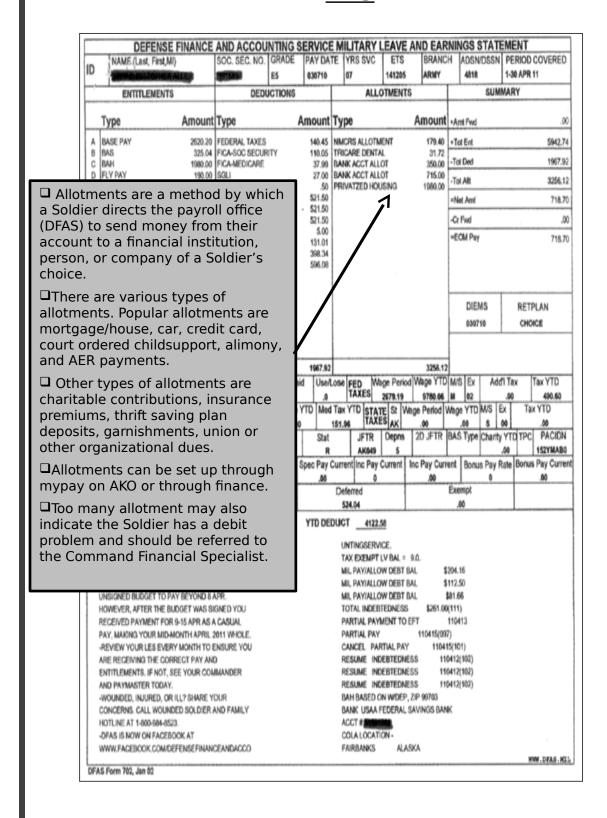
These Soldiers will see a MEAL DEDUCTION entry under the deduction column of their LES. The arrow indicates an example of what a meal deduction looks like and where it would show however; this Soldier does not live in the barracks.

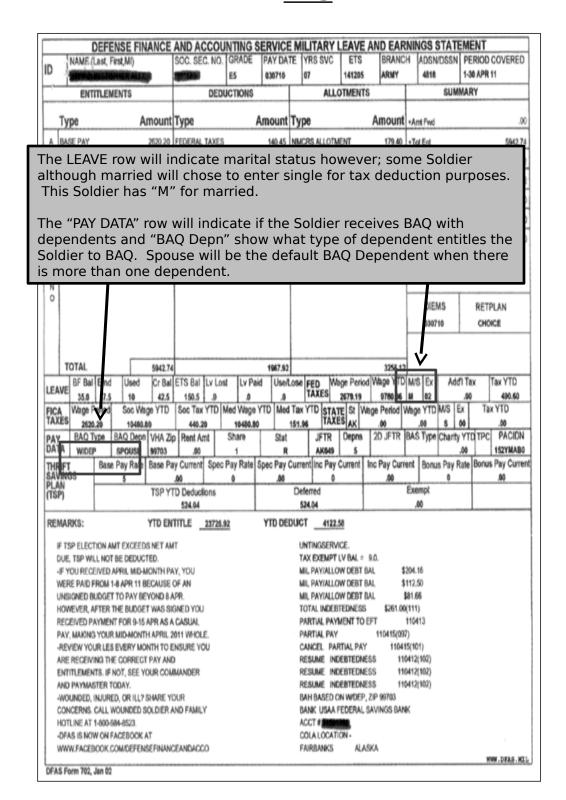
The current rate for meal deductions is \$7.10 per day and is based on the actual number of days in the month.

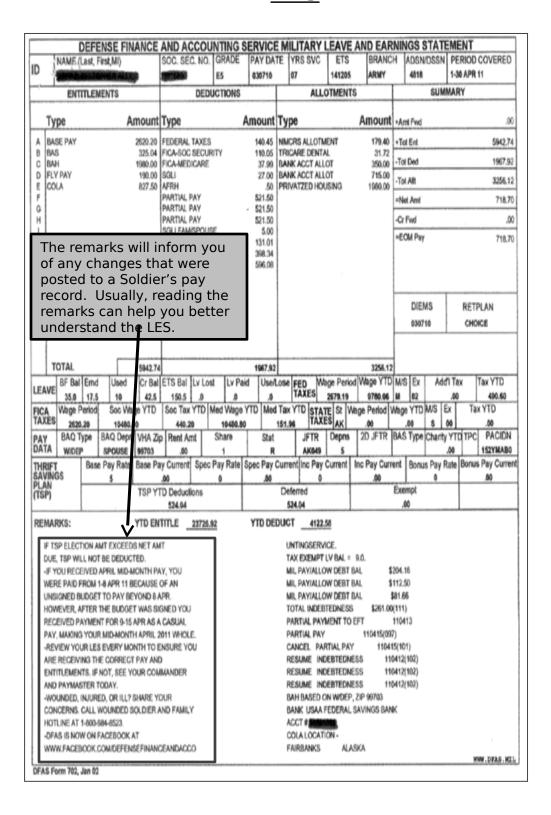
 \square February 1-29\$7.10 x 29 days = \$205.90 \square March 1-31\$7.10 x 31 days = \$220.10

If a Soldier is on Subsisted-in-Kind (SIK) because he/she lives in the barrack and have to use the dining facility, they will receive the full rate of BAS when on leave, TDY, or PCS (these are called status changes).

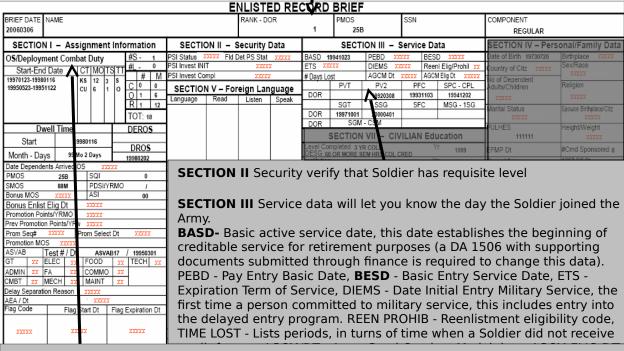
The rationale for this is because that Soldier will not be able to utilize the dining facility. The net effect is a temporary increase to the Soldier's pay as no meal deduction occurs when they are in one of the statuses above.







Top line provides name, rank, component, last four social security number, primary MOS and date of rank.



SECTION I Assignment Information will give let you know if there are any deployments - how long and number of times. Maximum six most recent overseas tours (AR 614–30).

Dwell time should reflect 0 Mo 0 D while SM is deployed.

PMOS - Primary MOS awarded

SMOS - Secondary MOS awarded (Same as above if applicable)

BONUS MOS - The MOS the Soldier received an enlistment/re-enlistment bonus.

Therefore, on the Unit Manning Report, slot the Soldier against this PMOS.

BONUS ENL ELIG DATE - Bonus enlistment eligibility date.

PROMOTION POINTS/YRMO - The number of promotion points a Soldier who is competing for promotion to SGT or SSG and the effective year and month.

PREV PROMOTION POINTS/YRMO – The previous number of promotion points a Soldier who is competing for promotion to SGT or SSG and the effective year and month.

PROM SEQ # - promotion sequence number, the number given to a senior NCO when selected for promotion to SFC and higher.

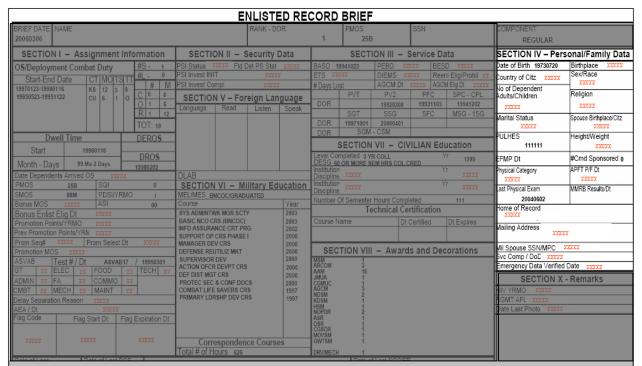
PROMOTION MOS - promotion MOS (the promotable MOS for a Soldier identified for promotion).

SQI - Special Qualification Identifier, this is MOS immaterial, meaning that any MOS can obtain any SQI.

ASI - Additional Skill Identifier, a code used to identify any additional skills pertinent to the Soldier's MOS obtained through military schooling.

AEA/DT - Assignment Eligibility Availability code and the expiration date

FLAG CODE/FLAG START DT/FLAG EXPIRATION DT - Contains information on Suspension of Favorable Personnel Actions (FLAG) currently invoked against a Soldier



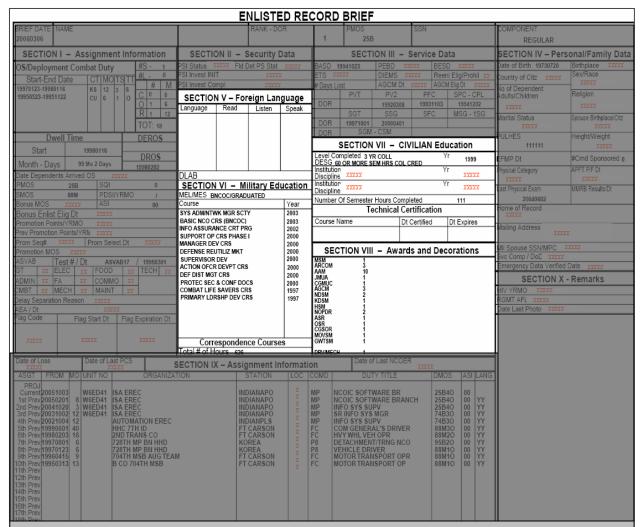
SECTION IV Personal/Family Data- will let you know date of birth, birthplace, gender/race, number of adult and child dependents, marital status, spouse's date of birth, PULHES, height/weight, home of record and mailing address (mailing address should be the same as dependent addresses unless the officer is a geographical bachelor). All data in red font must be the same on their DD93/SGLV, LES.

No. (#) dependent adults/children- Dependents must be enrolled in DEERS before they can be added. The dependents enrolled in DEERS should be the same number of spouse and/or child(ren) on the officer's DD93 and SGLV. If not, you should ask the officer why it is different and does he/she need to make any changes.

Spouse birthplace/city- This will be a state and US or country if born outside of US; i.e., Michigan/US or Germany.

Mailing address- Current mailing address; not the unit address; however, overseas may use APO/FPO unit addresses. The mailing address on the ORB and DD3955 need to match.

PUHLES= (P= physical capacity, U= upper extremities, L= lower extremities, H= hearing, E= eyes, S= psychiatric) This data is updated via MEDPROS. If not each category is not a "1" across, see if the commander is tracking a profile, MMRB, or MEB.

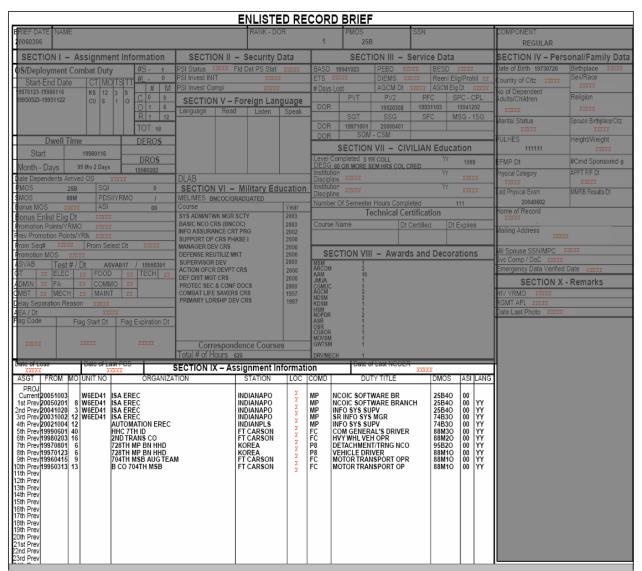


SECTION V Foreign Language - Foreign languages that the Soldier has or had proficiency in; requires DA Form 330 to add or change. Listen/Speak/Read- date. YMPTL- Year and month last tested

SECTION VI Top line of section VI is the MEL/MES (military education level/status)- Highest military education level achieved for career development.

Military education- Course name/year, maximum of 10 schools/courses recorded in this block. Should include all courses attended. All courses must be 40hrs or more.

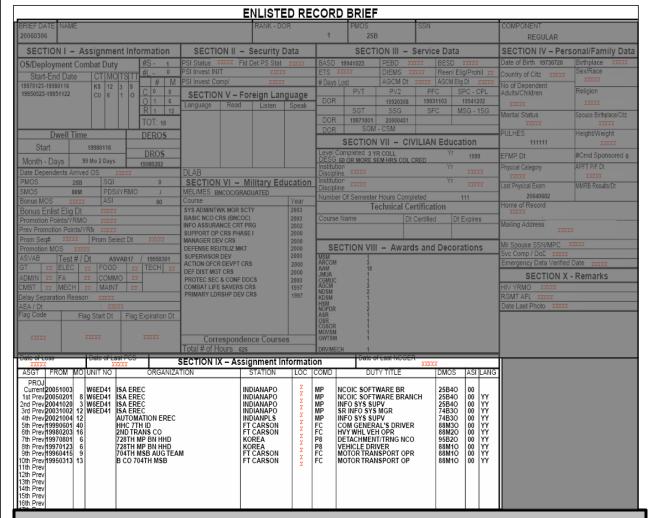
SECTION VII Highest civilian education level completed. Accredited school ,official transcripts are required for updating. Display examples: associates, bachelors, masters.



SECTION VIII Awards and Decorations

A max of 16 awards and 8 badges by precedence will be shown on the ORB.

Note: Some awards will not be coded, such as most foreign awards/badges, regimental and state issued awards. Copies of award certificates or orders awarding special skill badges are required to add awards or badges. No documentation is needed to add service awards such as the Army Service Ribbon or National Defense Service Medal.



Section IX - Assignment History -Maximum of 20 assignments reflected by a change in organization (to include deployments), duty title or duty MOS.

Current- current assignment; the unit number and organization cannot be changed for the current assignment only the duty title and from date can be adjusted or changed. From- Date assigned to current unit or position.

MO- # Months in assignment

Unit No.- This will be the first four characters of the Unit identification code (UIC) for TDA units. For MTOE units a four digit numerical unit designation will be used; i.e. 0003 for 89th MP Bde

Organization- Description of unit of assignment. 19 Characters maximum (current cannot be changed).

Station- Post, camp, station or city of assignment; this will always be the home station of the unit and will not change if/when the unit deploys. It will only read an overseas location if a unit's home station is there, not for TCS deployments such as OIF, AEF,

 OND

ENLISTED RECORD BRIEF									
BRIEF DATE NAME		RANK - DOR		PMOS	SSN		COMPONENT		
20060306				25B	REGULAR				
SECTION I - Assignment Information	SECTION II - S	Security Data	SECTION III - Service Data			ta	SECTION IV - Personal/Family Dat		ily Data
OS/Deployment Combat Duty #S - 1	PSI Status XXXXX Fld D	Det PS Stat xxxxx	BASD 19	941023 PEBD X	XXXX BEST	XXXXX	Date of Birth 19730720	Birthplace	XXXXX

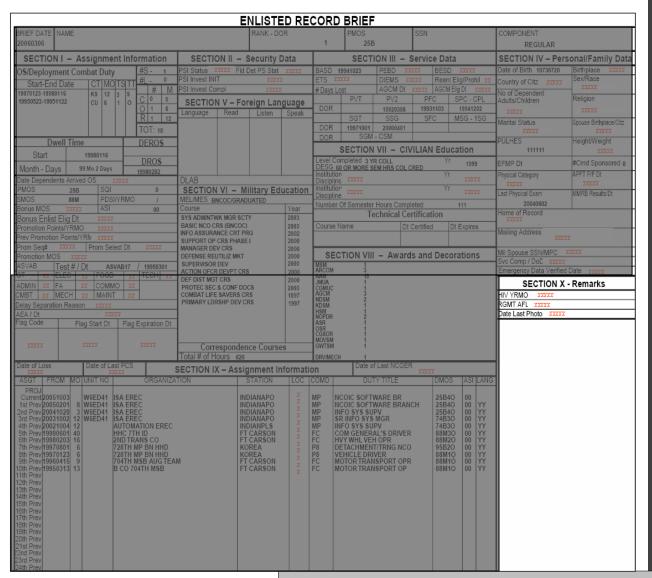
Section IX - Assignment History - LOC-Location of assignment

COMD- Two letter code representing the major command of assignment.

Duty title- This will be the duty position held during the time period of the assignment as found on the units MTOE or TDA document. Duty titles recorded should match the duty title on the Evaluation for the same period. The duty title may be abbreviate to fit into the allotted space. Duty title will reflect deployments IAW MILPER MSG 09-183. For a deployed Soldier the duty title will annotate FWD and two digit country code i.e. Platoon Leader FWD (IZ); this is the only place where TCS deployments will be annotated in Section IX.

DMOS - Duty MOS during the assignment. Same rules apply as for duty title.

Date of last NCOER. This will be the thru date of the last NCOER for the Soldier posted



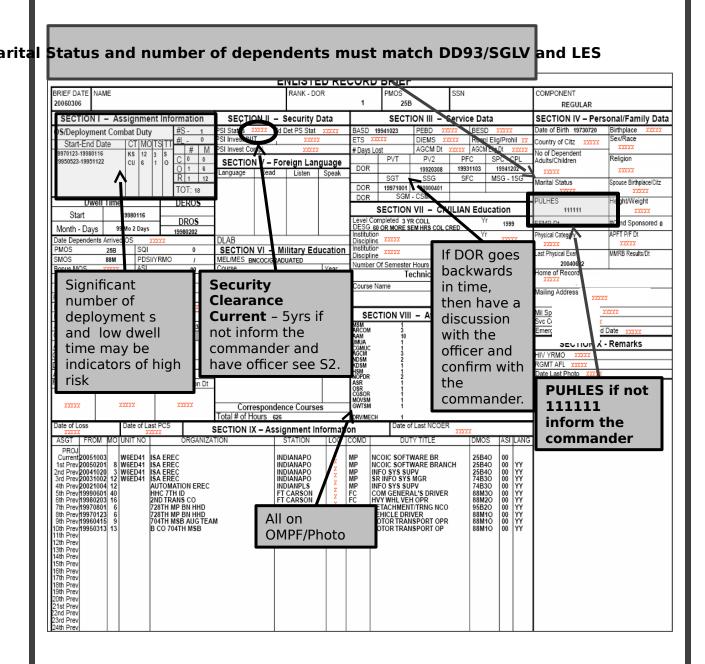
Section X - Remarks

 $\mbox{\bf HIV YRMO}$ - Date of last HIV Test

RGMT AFL- regimental affiliation

Date Last Photo- YYYYMM of last photo that is on file.

If named Soldier Printed, will show DA Photo



Top line provides officer's branch, rank, name, component, social security number, and date of rank.

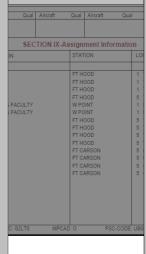


Assignment Information will give let you know if officer has been deployed, how long, and number of times. Maximum six most recent overseas tours (AR 614-30). For officers/WOs with prior enlisted service, overseas tours as enlisted will be shown. Dwell time should reflect 0 Mo 0 D while SM is deployed.

Skills- This section reflects an officer's additional skill identifiers (ASI) i.e. 5P for an airborne qualified officer, or 5K for an instructor.

SECTION II

Security data-all officers must have a security if they do not, inform the Commander.



SECTION III Service data will let you know the day the officer joined the Army, the year he/she commissioned, the type of commission and the date of rank each time the officer was promoted. BASD- Basic active service date, this date establishes the beginning of creditable service for retirement purposes (a DA 1506 with supporting documents submitted through finance is required to change this data). Cohort Yr Gp- Fiscal year entered service as an officer/warrant officer. MO Days AFCS-Active service as an officer (months/days) computed to the end of the fiscal year. MO AFS- Total active duty (includes enlisted time) (months/days) computed to the end of the fiscal year. CURR SVC AGRMT/Expr Date- (USAR) Date individuals incurred service expires not applicable to RA officers. It important to look at rank to know if an officer is on track for promotion or passed over for promotion.



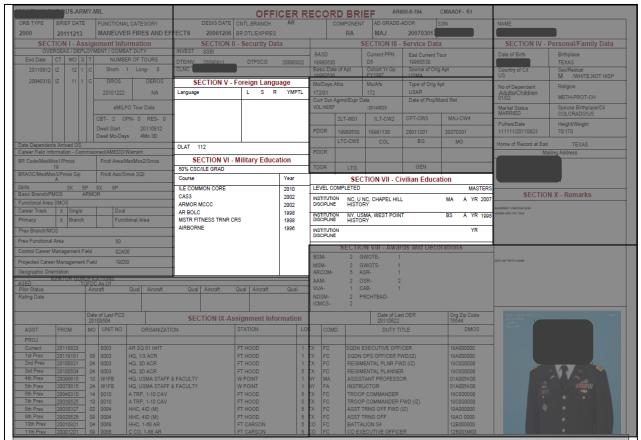
SECTION IV Personal/Family Data- will let you know date of birth, birthplace, gender/race, number of adult and child dependents, marital status, spouse's date of birth, PULHES, height/weight, home of record and mailing address (mailing address should be the same as dependent addresses unless the officer is a geographical bachelor). All data in red font must be the same on their DD93/SGLV, LES.

No. (#) dependent adults/children- Dependents must be enrolled in DEERS before they can be added. The dependents enrolled in DEERS should be the same number of spouse and/or child(ren) on the officer's DD93 and SGLV. If not, you should ask the officer why it is different and does he/she need to make any changes.

Spouse birthplace/city- This will be a state and US or country if born outside of US; i.e., Michigan/US or Germany.

Mailing address- Officer's current mailing address; not the unit address; however, overseas officers may use APO/FPO unit addresses. The mailing address on the ORB and DD3955 need to match.

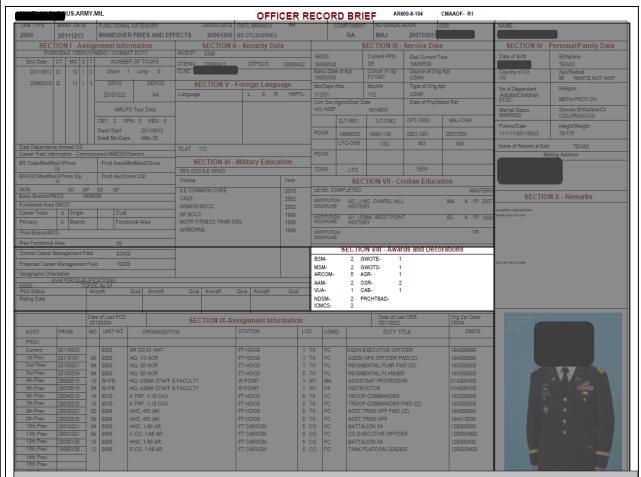
PUHLES= (P= physical capacity, U= upper extremities, L= lower extremities, H= hearing, E= eyes, S= psychiatric) This data is updated via MEDPROS. If not each category is not a "1" across, see if the commander is tracking that officer may have a profile, MMRB, or MEB.



SECTION V Foreign Language - Foreign languages that the officer has or had proficiency in; requires DA Form 330 to add or change. Listen/Speak/Read- date. YMPTL-Year and month last tested

SECTION VI Top line of section VI is the officers MEL/MES (military education level/status)- Highest military education level achieved for career development. Example entries include: ILE GRAD, CCC GRAD, OBC GRAD, and WOADV GRAD. Military education- Course name/year, maximum of 10 schools/courses recorded in this block. Should include all courses attended while as an officer and/or those attended as an enlisted Soldier which are open to both enlisted Soldiers and officers. NCOES does not go on your ORB. All courses must be 40hrs or more.

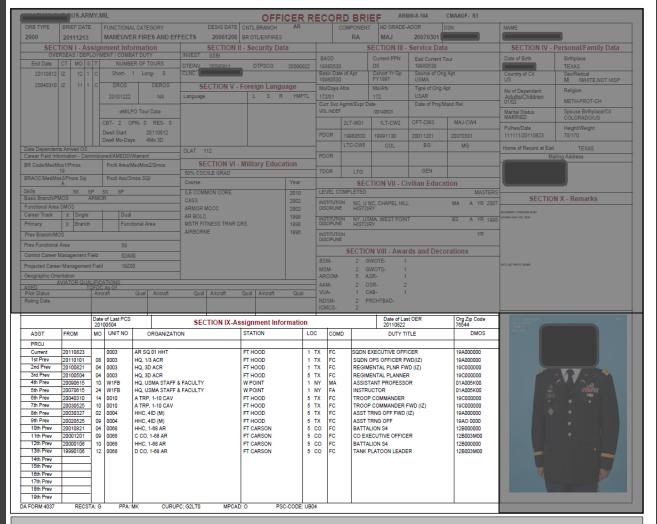
SECTION VII Level completed- Highest civilian education level completed. Accredited school ,official transcripts are required for updating. Display examples: associates, bachelors, masters. Only branch managers can enter degrees above the level of a bachelors for officers. Institution/discipline/degree/program source code/YR- Degree completion information, comes from official transcripts.



SECTION VIII Awards and Decorations

A max of 16 awards and 8 badges by precedence will be shown on the ORB.

Note: Some awards will not be coded, such as most foreign awards/badges, regimental and state issued awards. Copies of award certificates or orders awarding special skill badges are required to add awards or badges to your ORB. No documentation is needed to add service awards such as the Army Service Ribbon or National Defense Service Medal.



SECTION IV Assignment History- Maximum of 20 assignments reflected by a change in organization (to include deployments), duty title or duty MOS. If a officer had a break in service; his/her prior AD commissioned or warrant officer service can be added to their assignment history. This does not include periods of active duty for training, national quard, reserve, or enlisted time.

Current- current assignment; the unit number and organization cannot be changed for the current assignment only the duty title and from date can be adjusted or changed.

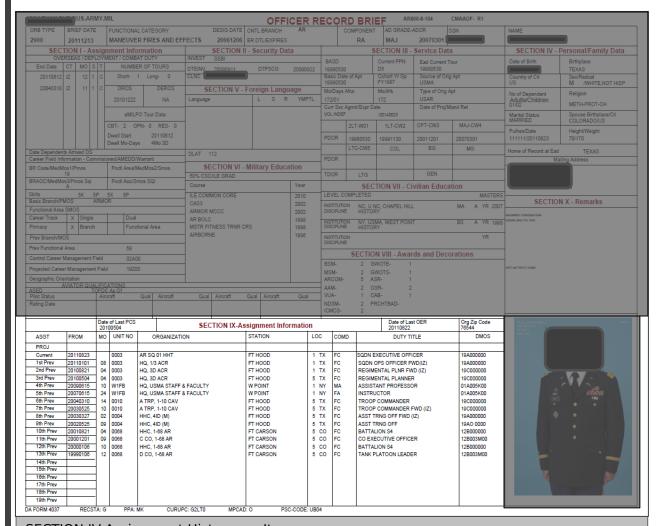
From- Date assigned to current unit or position.

MO- # Months in assignment

Unit No.- This will be the first four characters of the Unit identification code (UIC) for TDA units. For MTOE units a four digit numerical unit designation will be used; i.e. 0003 for 89th MP Bde

Organization- Description of unit of assignment. 19 Characters maximum (current cannot be changed).

Station- Post, camp, station or city of assignment; this will always be the home station of the unit and will not change if/when the unit deploys. It will only read an overseas location if a unit's home station is there not, for TCS deployments such as OIF, AEF, OND



SECTION IV Assignment History con't-

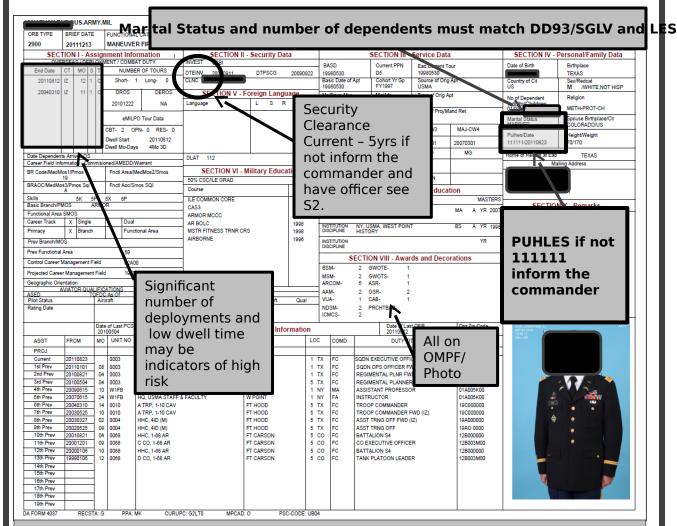
LOC- Location of assignment

COMD- Two letter code representing the major command of assignment.

Duty title- This will be the duty position held during the time period of the assignment as found on the units MTOE or TDA document. Duty titles recorded on the ORB should match the duty title on the officers OER for the same period. The duty title may be abbreviate to fit into the allotted space. Duty title will reflect deployments IAW MILPER MSG 09-183. For a deployed Soldier the duty title will annotate FWD and two digit country code i.e. Platoon Leader FWD (IZ); this is the only place where TCS deployments will be annotated in Section IX.

DMOS - Duty AOC during the assignment. Same rules apply as for duty title.

Date of last OER- This will be the thru date of the last OER for the officer posted to the interactive web response system (IWRS).



SECTION X Remarks

This is the area of the ORB used to annotate additional pertinent information that is not covered in other sections, examples commonly found are:

MO Prior enl svc- # of months of prior enlisted service

Date Last Photo- YYYYMM of last photo that is on file.

Medical certification data, applies to AMEDD officers only.

Enrolled in the MACP (Married Army Couples Program).

Assignment Preferences- X'd out for Promotion Board ORBs.

RGMT AFL- regimental affiliation

THE UNIT COMMANDER'S FINANCE REPORT "CFR) Compare Net Verify Status of any debt. Pay to Allotments C/M DUE INCEN NET PAY LV BAL ART GR NAME SSAN STATUS ALM/S BAO BAS OPT PAY ETS BAH OHA COL 15 ON 3,119.2 2529. W/D STND CHEK 141103 76544 E4 STATION 81.30 60.5 90 2,932. ON 3,383.4 STATION 1040.63 E6 W/D STND CHEK 67.5 250531 76544 ON 4,753.0 STATION 76544 02 110.00 W/D OFF CHEK 48.0 ON 1,474.4 E3 141008 STATION QTR STND CHEK 15 Legend: Will show an amount GR - Basic Pay Grade if Soldier has an NAME - Soldiers Name Article 15 Compare Quarters Status (On Post/Off Post/Quarters) SSAN - Social Security Account Number To BAH/BAS type receiving

STATUS - MBR Duty Status ON STATION =
Present for Duty; AWOL= Absent W/O Leave;
DEST= Deserted:

CONF= Confinement; FILD= Filed Duty NET PAY-Next Month Monthly Net Pay; EM = MBR Paid End of Month Only

ALMTS - Total Of Monthly Allotments
BAQ (BAH on LES) - W/D = With DEP; W/O =
Without DEP; QTR = Partial Rebate (Barracks)
*** BAQ Column with "W/O" and no zip code in
BAH Column = BAH Differential (MBR Living in
barracks and paying child support).

Refer to attached "With – BAQ Diff" entitlement page

BAS - STND = ENLISTED; OFF = OFFICER.

MBRs living in barracks with meal deductions are on "Will meal collection" report

PAY-OPT - CHEK = Checking account; SAVE = Savings account; ADDR = Local Address

LV BAL - Leave Balance at End of Next Month

BAL DUE US – Amount Owed or Indebtedness at end of month

INCEN PAY - Yes = MBR receiving incentive pay

ETS - Expiration of Term of Service

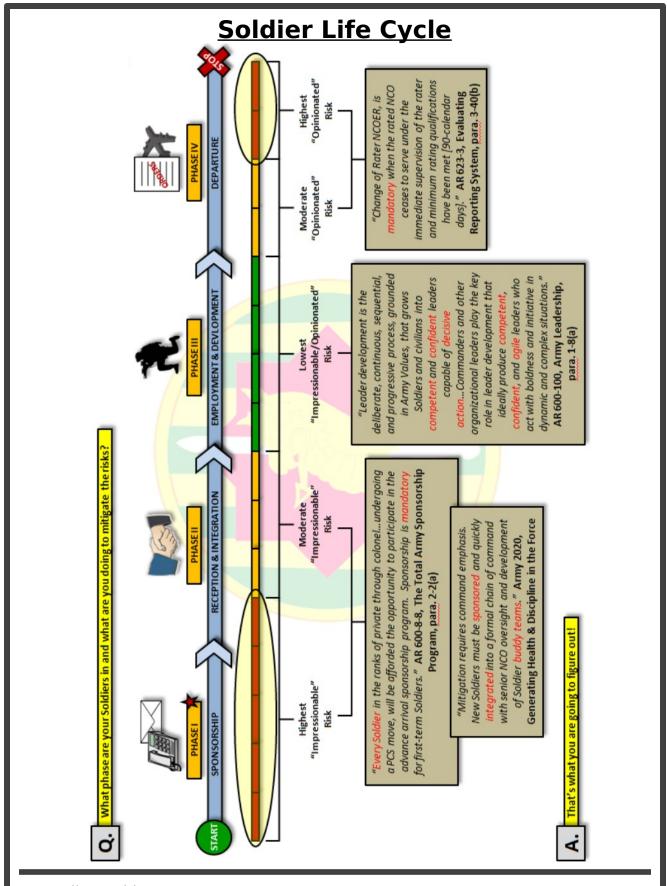
BAH - Zip Code of BAH MBR receiving *** If blank and MBR has "W/O" in BAQ Column = BAH Differential***

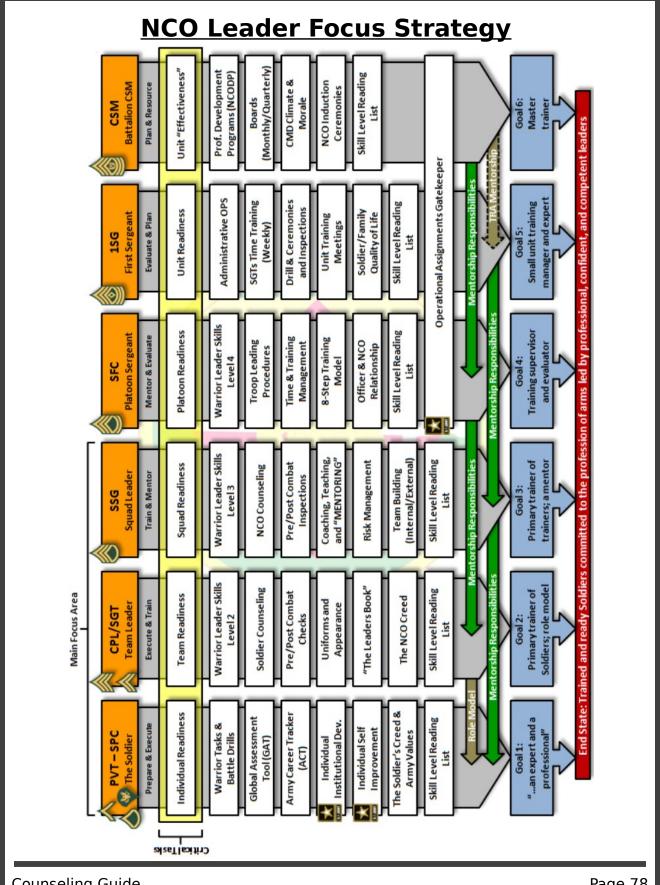
OHA - Overseas Housing Allowance WD# = With Dep and Number Sharing Rent; W/O = Without DEP

COLA - Cost of Living Allowance. W/O = Without DEP; B/C = Barracks COLA; WD# = With DEP and the Number of DEP Which COLA is AUTH

C/M ART 15 – Collection For Court Martial or Article 15

The UCFR is designed to give the unit commander a one line rollup of a Soldier's pay status.





Harnessing the Knowledge of Peers

No matter how much effort a leader exerts, he may never be able to learn enough about a subordinate. Some subordinates put up a wall between themselves and their leader, making it extremely difficult for leaders to understand them. In these instances, leaders can harness the knowledge of that Soldier's peers. Peers often know more about each other than most leaders ever will. The methods in which leaders harness the knowledge of peers is limited only to that leader's imagination. Below are a few techniques that leaders can use to acquire peer feedback on subordinates:

- Peer survey (see below).
- Ask subordinates to anonymously fill out a note card in regard to a specific query. Example: "Write down who you think will get in trouble this weekend."

· Small grope erssurvey Questions

Which Soldiers are most likely to get arrested within the next three months?

Which Soldiers are most likely to get hurt during a personal recreational activity?

Which Soldiers is the least responsible Soldiers off-duty?

Which Soldiers are most likely to get in a fight with their spouse/girlfriend?

Which Soldiers are most likely to get in a fight?

Which Soldiers drink too much?

Which Soldiers are most likely to use illegal drugs?

Which Soldiers have financial trouble?

Which Soldiers have recently gotten in trouble off-duty and the chain of command does not know about it but should?

Which Soldiers have behavioral health problems, are not seeking help, and should seek help?

Which Soldiers are most likely to hurt themselves?

Which Soldiers outside of your Platoon do you believe are at risk?

Counseling Guide

Army Readiness Assessment Program

ARAP is a Web-based initiative that provides battalion-level commanders with data on their formation's readiness posture through five segments:

Process Auditing - Assesses the processes used to identify hazards and correct problems

Reward Systems - Assesses the unit's program of rewards and discipline to reinforce proper behavior and correct risky actions

Quality Control - Places emphasis on high standards of performance

Risk Management - Assesses the health of unit processes

Command and Control - Assesses leadership, communication, and policies as they relate to Composite Risk Management (CRM)

Designed for use by **battalion-sized units**, the program asks several questions of battalion commanders.

Following the survey administration (the assessment phase), the commander receives **one-on-one feedback** on key issues regarding command climate, safety culture, resource availability, workload, estimated success of certain safety intervention programs, and other factors relating to their unit's overall readiness.



Additional Risk Mitigation Resources

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http://www.211.org/
http://www.militaryonesource.com/skins/MOS/home.as
http://www.usa4militaryfamilies.dod.mil/
http://www.benefits.gov/
http://www.military.com/
http://benefits.va.gov/benefits/
http://www.wtc.army.mil/
http://www.disability.gov/
http://www.myarmyonesource.com/skins/malt/home.asp
x?AllowSSL=true
http://www.aerhq.org/
http://www.dol.gov/dol/topic/unemployment-insuranc
e/
https://www.hnfs.net/content/hnfs/home.html
http://www.humana-military.com/
http://www.operationmilitarykids.org/public/home.a
Spx
http://www.ptsd.va.gov/
http://www.ptsdmanual.com/
https://safety.army.mil/
http://www.guardyourhealth.com/
http://www.army.mil/readyandresilient/
http://www.armyg1.army.mil/hr/suicide/
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The Nature of My Problem Is:

Marital/Family Issues	Child Care/Child Abuse	Healthcare	Legal/Financial	Basic Needs	Emergency
	*New Parent Support Program-provides supportive and caring services to Military Families with young children at home. (760) 380-4021 *Child, Youth & School Services (CYSS)- offers before and after school care and programs for children between 6 weeks and 18 years old. Additionally, CYSS provides team and individual sports, instructional classes, and babysitter referral (760) 380-2257/2270 *Child Development Center (CDC)-childcare services for infants, toddlers, pre-school. (760) 380-9441 *School Age Center- offers before and after school child care for K-5th grade (760) 380-94163 *Family Child Care (FCC)-offers before and after school child care for K-5th grade (760) 380-2267/3502 *Middle School and Teen Center (MST)-provides quality programs meeting the needs of youth grades 6-12 with activities after school, evenings and on Saturdays. (760) 380-3732 *Army Community Service, Family Advocacy Program (FAP)-prevention and education for child abuse with classes and trainings for Soldiers and Family members. Free childcare provided. (760) 380-4474/5467/2409 *Family Advocacy Program—Social Work Services-individual and couples counseling with Clinical Social Workers. (760) 380-6302 *Family Advocacy Program—Child Abuse Hotline-24/7 number to report child abuse and neglect (on post). (760) 713-9523 *Criminal Investigation Division (CID)-investigation of criminal child abuse cases. (760) 380-4967 *San Bernardino Child Family Services (CFS)-24/7 hotline to report child abuse & neglect (off post). (800) 827-8724	*Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)- screening, assessment, counseling, and education to civilians, and soldiers. (760) 380-4153 *Behavioral Health-assists in developing coping skills for emotional stress, such as depression, anxiety to Soldiers and individuals. (760) 380-3631/7367 *Mary Walker Center-provides a broad range of comprehensive services to beneficiaries. (760) 380-343 *Weed Army Community Hospital- health care services to beneficiaries. (760) 380-3114 *Shuttleworth Dental Clinic-dental services for active duty Soldiers only. (760) 380-3166 *Dental Clinic 1-dental services for Family members and pediatric welcome on a limited emergency basis. {For routine dental care visit an appropriate private dental clinic} (760) 380-3196 *Weed Army OB/GYN Clinic-high quality health care for pregnant women and women with gynecological related issues. (760) 380-0613 *Weed Army Labor and Delivery Unit- providing quality care for ante-, intra-, and post partum beneficiaries. (760) 380-3185 *TRICARE Services-health care program for Soldiers, retirees and family members. (877) 874-2273 *Freedom Fitness Center-offers a variety of equipment for personal fitness training. (760) 380-3685 *Memorial Fitness Center-fitness facility with the latest equipment. (760) 380-7715 *Resiliency Center & Wellness Center-offers The Box Fitness Center, free classes, saunas, multi-purpose fitness room for Yoga, Juda and virtual fitness and Fit Foods offering a fitness room for Yoga, Juda and virtual fitness and Fit Foods offering a fitness store and healthy food options. The Army Wellness Center offers free fitness assessments. (760) 380-6488 Resiliency Ctr. (760) 380-7373 Wellness Ctr.	*Legal Assistance (JAG)- provides legal advice and assistance to Soldiers, family members and retirees. (760) 380-5321 *Tax Center-(January- April)-free assistance for income tax filing. (760) 380-5604 *Installation Office of the Inspector General (IG)-provides assistance, inspections, investigations to all Military personnel, Soldiers and civilians that may affect procedural processes. (760) 380-3038 *Army Community Service, Financial Readiness Programoffers budget counseling, financial management readiness training, and interest free-loans or grants during emergencies. (760) 380-9194/3513 *Financial Peace University-voluntary program lead by unit Chaplains. Contact Your Unit Chaplin or the Installation Chaplin (760) 380-3562/3440	*Women, Infant, and Child (WIC)-increases nutritional education within the community. (800) 472-2321 *Military Personnel Division (DEERS)- ensures the provision in the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System for official identification cards to Soldiers, Family members and civilians. (760) 380-3100 *Commissary-variety of groceries to buy for Beneficiaries. (760) 380-3500 *Exchange-a retail department store offering anything that Beneficiaries might need. (760) 386-2060 *Army Community Service, Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP)-coordinates community support to Families with special needs. (760) 380-3698 *Army Community Service, Family Employment Readiness Program-provides employment and resume writing assistance. (760) 380-5165	*Fort Irwin Military Police (MP)-24-hour law enforcement, force protection, and community assistance. (760) 380-4444 or 4400/2707 *Weed Army Community Hospital-emergency health services to beneficiaries. 911 (Paramedics) *Criminal Investigation Division (CID)- investigation of criminal cases such as sexual assault, child abuse and any criminal activity. (760) 380-4967 *Barstow Police Department-24 hours /7 days, law enforcement in Barstow. (760) 256-2211 *Barstow California Highway Patrol - 24/7 provision of safety, service, and security in the Highway Patrol. (760) 255-8750 *Fort Irwin Suicide Prevention- "Our mission is to create and sustain a culture with an increased emphasis on Health Promotion, Resilience Building, and Risk Reduction to promote life." (760) 380-9446 *Military Crisis Line- Confidential help for Service Members And their Families (800) 273-8255 PRESS 1
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I Additions	al recources	can be foun	d in tha C	ommunit	-\ <i>/</i>

Additional resources can be found in the Community Resource Guide:

http://www.irwin.army.mil/PdfFiles/Fort_Irwin_Resource_இய்?

What Is a "Good Soldier?"

Ultimately a "Good Soldier" is more than one who meets or exceeds all Army Standards, more than one who is where they are supposed to be, when they are supposed to be, in the proper uniform, and physically and mentally prepared to accomplish the mission at hand.

They are Soldiers who always do their duty – even when no one is watching. They adhere to the Army Values in and out of uniform – with or without Leader supervision.

If the Soldier is a Leader (NCO/Officer) they lead by example all the above and have the moral courage and professional obligation to enforce the standards of the profession.

Remember, the Army is a profession...more than a mere job. Through developmental progression, new members (PVT/PFC) (WO1/2LT) start at a lower level of expectation in the embodiment of the professional values. Over time through experience and counseling, junior members learn to <u>Live</u> and <u>Be</u> the standards of the profession – they buy-in to the values of the profession and live by them, thereby becoming professional Soldiers and members of the profession.

Through quality developmental counseling, we can tap into the potential of hard workers and lead them to grow into professionals. Use this counseling guide to assist you in developing your subordinates. Grow adaptive leaders – grow professional Soldiers.

